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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. Edward McPherson,

At Reading, September 16, 1875.

State and National Issues Discussed.

Cyrus L. Pershing's Unsavory Record.

A Fit Representative of the Unreformed Reformers.

At a grand rally of the Republicans of Berks county, held in Reading on Thursday evening, 16th inst., Hon Edward McPherson sounded the keynote of the campaign in the following able speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the first time I have ever met, face to face, the brave Republicans of Berks, who have for a score of years shown in a worthy cause the noblest devotion to principle. I am here at the request of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee to address you, as I may, on the political topics of the hour.

The Democrats at Erie, after a fierce struggle of two days, finally agreed upon their ticket and platform. The history of that convention reveals to the eye of the whole Commonwealth the rent condition of that party, the feuds which distract it, the rankling distrusts which mar it, and the absolute want of a common bond of union. The general result must be accepted as a revolt against the further leadership of the newly-made Senator from Pennsylvania, who went down under the assaults of a compact combination among his rivals.

On the surface, the nomination of Judge Pershing appears to have come by one of those audacious movements which frequently sweep through an excited and wearied body. But the secret history, since made known, shows that it was carefully devised in advance; that the conclusion was deliberately selected before the body met, and by one not of their number; that the plan of operation, afterwards carried out by able and resolute leaders, was the offspring of the fertile and skilful management of Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, who served in the Legislature with Judge Pershing, in memorable days, and who doubtless "knew his man." The veil selected to cover the ground of choice was well chosen, and though flimsy, was the best at hand. As afforded, it was because Judge Pershing had the courage to sentence to imprisonment three men who had been convicted before him of a crime. Sir, what else could he have done? Had he done less he would have deserved impeachment. What other judge in the State would not have likewise done and signed it? To make an especial merit of this is to insult every man who worthily wears judicial robes.

JUDGE PERSHING'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

It is said that Judge Pershing's long term in the Legislature was such as to commend him to the people, both for its personal integrity and its political rectitude. Of this I express no opinion, for upon the record to be examined, as it no doubt will be, I have no charges to make involving the former. As to the latter only that I propose to speak. If the people, after consulting it, approve it, their basis of judgment will differ from mine.

I find that in the Legislature of 1865, his party being in the majority, he was a leader of the inhumanity of voting for a bill to prohibit colored persons from coming into the State to make it their temporary or permanent residence. In the same Legislature he voted for rescinding dangerous President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation as unconstitutional, and his other acts under the war power as arbitrary and unjust. As if to give emphasis to his love for slavery, we find him in the Legislature of 1865 resisting the ratification of the Thirteenth amendment, and voting against that first and greatest conquest of the war in these immortal words: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction."

To crown this amazing subserviency, we find him in the Legislature of 1866 voting against the resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives "to resist the admission into full fellowship as States of any and all the States lately in rebellion until the organic law of the nation shall be so amended as to protect the credit of the Government; to prevent the payment of any debt incurred by rebellion; to define the paramount authority of the General Government to protect all persons in all States in the equal rights before the law; to prevent compensation for emancipated slaves, and to establish, in all the States, a republican representation, and thus secure to the nation the just fruits of the war inaugurated wantonly by treason."

Upon these principles the Fourteenth amendment was based. Judge Pershing was not in the Legislature when the formal vote on the ratification was taken, but we have a right to assume that he was as hostile to these conditions when thus formulated as before, so that if the people of Pennsylvania have a pride in the absolute freedom of our whole people, as conferred in the Thirteenth amendment, or have a sense of security under any of the far-reaching provisions of the Fourteenth amendment, no part of their franchise, for these is due to the Democratic nominee for Governor; but all are enjoyed in spite of his influence and his efforts. Having thus been betrayed by these votes, it was, of course, easy for him to oppose, in the Legislature of 1864, the bill giving the soldiers in the army the right to vote in their camps. Willing to be guilty of so great injustice to our troops as actually battling for the preservation of their Government, it is not surprising that he should have found a reason in 1866 for voting against an act to prohibit corporations from paying their employés in orders on stores, and in 1865 for voting for an act to make the employees of railroad corporations responsible for accidents, instead of the corporations alone betrayed by these votes, it was, of course, easy for him to oppose, in the Legislature of 1864, the bill giving the soldiers in the army the right to vote in their camps. Willing to be guilty of so great injustice to our troops as actually battling for the preservation of their Government, it is not surprising that he should have found a reason in 1866 for voting against an act to prohibit corporations from paying their employés in orders on stores, and in 1865 for voting for an act to make the employees of railroad corporations responsible for accidents, instead of the corporations alone.

To state this record is to convict him, during the struggle of the war, of the intensest form of partisanship, and to connect his name with those reactionary efforts which, if successful, would have thrown upon our part a useless and criminal sacrifice of blood and treasure, and would have covered this generation with shame and opened for posterity the floodgates of misery.

In the face of such votes it is impossible to deceive the people of Pennsylvania into believing him a proper man to reward with the highest honor in their gift. Guano may do much to befoul the public judgment, and false claims may for a time mislead, but the stern test of actual fact will dispel every cloud and correct every illusion.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S MILITARY AND CIVIL RECORD.

In striking contrast with all this childish toying with treason, its causes and results, is the career of Governor Hartranft. While Judge Pershing was seeking to fasten the chains already upon the slaves, General Hartranft was faithfully making the fight which, after 1863, became inevitably a fight for emancipation, and he faithfully and intelligently accepted the logic of the case. While Judge Pershing in the Legislature was seeking to deprive the soldiers in the army of the dearest rights of the citizen, and thereby weaken the cause of loyalty and strengthen the hands of disloyalty, Hartranft was baring his breast to the foe and extorting praises from all men for gallantry in the field. A grateful people upon the advent of peace called him into their civil service, where he has been known and read of all men from that day to this. For the last three years he has discharged the most difficult and delicate duties which they can impose on any citizen; and yet a convention of his opponents, as able a body as ever assembled under that banner, were unable to find a flaw in his career, and, adjourned without taking issue upon a single act of his administration. Not that they would not, if they could, but because they could not—thus, perforce, paying him the highest tribute ever paid to merit by reconciliation to any Governor in Pennsylvania. The people cannot fail to note this significant fact, which is a confession of weakness that although they oppose his re-election, it is from other causes than those for which he is responsible, and which have their origin in the desire for the possession by themselves of the power of his great office. I much mistake the feelings of the people if they will, without reason, repudiate a faithful officer to give place to any aspirant, however shrewdly selected and however boldly foisted on his party.

STATE ISSUES.

The only resolutions in the Democratic platform which refer to State affairs are the fourth, fifth and sixth, and they are limited to the State Treasury and to the denunciation of the present State Treasurer. As he is not the nominee of the Republican party for that office, his record is not in the issue, but it is only simple justice to present in reply to these charges, such facts as have been officially developed. The fourth resolution censures the State Treasurer for neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the sinking fund to the payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; but the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consisting of Messrs. Quay and Mackey (Republicans) and Mr. Temple (Democrat), who have charge of these moneys, last month held a meeting and made a statement to the effect that five hundred and eight thousand and eighteen dollars and twenty-six cents were all the obligations of the State now due or which may be called at her option, and that there were but four hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and eight cents ($457,483 08) in the sinking Fund applicable to that purpose, although the amount in hand was fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) short of the amount which the Legislature unanimously resolved to give notice of the payment of them, interest to cease on the 1st of November next. How much more rapidly these moneys could have been appropriated than they were by the Democratic Convention have failed to tell, nor is it easy to see. I am informed, as I believe credibly, that upon the payment of these particular bonds there will be no others which the State will have the option to pay until the 1st of November, 1877, so that, to-day, all are provided for which can be provided for within the next two years. The State Treasurer is also censured for not accounting for the interest received by him on the money deposits of the State, and a call made for a discontinuance of the practice by State Treasurers of employing public moneys for their own profit or purposes. There could be no doubt of the propriety of such legislation as will break up the practice.

The resolutions of the convention would have been more creditable to its candor if it had admitted, what it no doubt knew to be the fact, that the permanent cause of the hard times in the times when the Democratic party ruled the State. If the gentlemen who reported the first resolution, Hon. Henry W. Hughes, desires to have preemptive evidence of the existence of this practice as far back as 1853, when he was the Secretary of the Commonwealth, I will refer him to a significant piece of financiering of which he could hardly have been ignorant then, though he may have forgotten it now. The year 1853 began with a debt less cash in the Treasury of $40,142,294 27. In December, 1853, it stood thus:

Funded debt	$40,568,279 54
Cash borrowed from banks in June, 1853, and unpaid at the end of the year	530,000 00
Total	$41,195,279 54
Less cash in Treasury, Dec., 1853	724,417 35
Actual debt	$40,431,862 18

It will be observed that this loan of $530,000 was made in the month of June as a temporary loan, and was paid during this year, and yet we find that the following balances in the State Treasury at the end of each month during the last six months of that year:

June 30	$1,078,887 90
July 31	1,264,696 05
August 31	1,179,986 36
September 30	1,260,986 37
October 31	895,110 62
November 30	724,417 35

For part of the time the balance on hand was more than double the amount of the temporary loan, yet it was unpaid, interest accrued upon it, and the Commonwealth derived no benefit from the balances. Is it ungenerous to suggest that some one else did, or this amazing folly could not have occurred? It appears to be a curious coincidence that the presiding genius of this system of finance should have been the head and front of the Erie Convention.

THE SINKING FUND AND PUBLIC DEBT.

I am glad to know that the Democratic party believe in the sinking fund, and that they intend to help to protect it. I congratulate them upon this. I remember when the sinking fund was established under the Whig administration of Governor William F. Johnson, which, upon its accession to power, unshrinkingly addressed itself to devising a plan for the maintenance of the credit of the Commonwealth, and which boldly levied new taxes for that purpose. This was done among the opposition and the derision of the Democratic leaders of the day, who, faithless themselves to their duty, were jealous of the efforts of others to perform it. Through the operation of that sinking fund, and by a wise management of the State finances, the public debt has been reduced from forty-odd millions of dollars, which the Buyer-Hughes dynasty bequeathed to us in 1855, to the nominal sum of twenty-three millions of dollars, and to the actual sum of fifteen millions of dollars net in 1875—all within a period of twenty years. During all this time the great measures which built up the sinking fund were enacted without the votes of the Democracy, and in this I include the first effort of this people to rid themselves of the paralyzing incubus by the sale of the main line of the public works. It is pleasant to know that if the Democracy never helped us to put anything into the sinking fund they now propose to help us to keep anything from getting out. Let me add, for the benefit of those who wish to know the Legislative record of their candidate, that when the bill was passed wiping out the tax on real estate and transferring to corporations the burdens thereby taken from the people, Mr. Pershing, though a member of the Legislature, failed to record his vote upon the bill, as if thereby to show his fidelity to the corporations rather than to the people, of which he is said to have given many proofs, besides the two I have named, elsewhere.

NATIONAL ISSUES—LEGAL TENDER NOT ES AND THE CONTRACTION OF THEM.

The burden of the complaints in the Democratic platform, however, are of national policies, and at an election, too, when only State officers are to be chosen. It charges contraction of the currency as the cause of the panic of and of the present depression in business, and holds the Republican party responsible for these results. Let us see by the record what the contraction has been, and who made it. In 1862 the Government of the United States commenced the issue of legal tender notes. The first issue was of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars ($150,000,000). This was in February, 1862. Four months thereafter Congress authorized the issue of two hundred millions (150,000,000) more. Eight months thereafter it authorized one hundred and fifty millions ($150,000,000) more, making four hundred and fifty millions ($450,000,000) in all, of which fifty millions ($50,000,000) were authorized as a "war measure" in both Houses of Congress, and was justified by its friends by this overwhelming necessity then upon the country, which is the ground upon which the Supreme Court of the United States, in their last decision, sustained the use as a legal tender in payment of all private debts. The Democracy voted to the extent of this issue, which had already ceased to be necessary for that end in the beginning, and to aid in placing the large volume of bonds created, Congress, during the war, on the 30th day of June, 1864, decided, in the act for the issue of four hundred millions ($400,000,000) or six per cent. bonds and of fifty millions ($50,000,000) of fractional currency, that "the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued shall not exceed four hundred millions of dollars, and such additional sum not exceeding fifty millions ($50,000,000) of dollars as may be temporarily required for the redemption of the temporary loans." This pledge remains unrepealed and inviolate.

WHO VOTED FOR "CONTRACTION" IN 1865.

One of the first financial steps taken after the war was for the contraction of the currency, the Secretary of the Treasury, at the first session having strongly urged the necessity of it. Within two weeks the House of Representatives responded to this recommendation by the adoption of a resolution cordially endorsing, in view of the then existing state, and pledging co-operative action to that end as specially as practicable. That resolution was adopted by the enormous vote of one hundred and forty-four to six, *but one Democrat voting against it*, among the affirmatives such well-known names as Shylenbarger, Ancona, Benjamin M. Boyer, John L. Dawson, Charles Denison, Phillip Johnson, Samuel J. Randall and Myer Strouse. In four months Congress matured and passed—April 12, 1866—the act authorizing the contraction of the issue of fifty millions ($50,000,000) within six months, four millions ($4,000,000) in any month thereafter. *Upon this bill there was but one Democratic vote in opposition.* In the Senate the negative vote was exclusively Republican, bothour Pennsylvania Senators (Buckalew and Cowan) voting in favor of it, with the Democratic Senators generally. Under this law, thus passed, forty-four millions ($44,000,000) were retired in the next two years, up to 1868, leaving the amount in circulation at the time of the panic in 1873, three hundred and fifty-six millions ($356,000,000). After that even the Secretary of the Treasury, claiming the lawful power, reissued twenty-six millions ($26,000,000), being the amount up to three hundred and eighty-two millions ($382,000,000), in July, 1873, but eighteen millions ($18,000,000) less than the maximum amount. One would hardly suppose, from the violence with which the contraction of this fat made is denounced that the entire force of the Democratic party in Congress was arrayed in favor of this measure.

SUSPENSION OF "CONTRACTION."

But this's not all. Early in 1868 Congress intervened to suspend contraction, and by law so directed, February 4. Upon this bill, which passed the House largely, I see the Democracy of Pennsylvania arrayed themselves in opposition, not one of them voting to stop contraction. The names of Messrs. Ancona, Randal and Woodward have, every one of them, the ring of hard money.

There was no further legislation on this subject until after the panic of 1873.

THE VETOED CURRENCY BILL.

A large part of the session of Congress in 1874 was spent upon it. After long discussion an act finally passed both Houses fixing the maximum amount of United States notes at $400,000,000, which would have involved an authority to reissue $18,000,000 more than were then out, and authorizing the issue of $46,000,000 to national bank associations to be distributed among the several States. This bill, which was a measure of inflation, and on that ground was vetoed by the President, did not receive the support of a solid Democratic vote. A Democrat, so that if the country to-day be suffering from the effects of a contracted currency there is as much responsibility for that result upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania as upon any other portion of the country through their Representatives, and their attempts to shirk it and fix it upon others partake of the nature of a disreputable trick.

"COIN INTEREST."

So also with the other resolution, which demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own money, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except when respect for the obligations of contracts requires payment in coin. You may be surprised to hear the record of the Democratic members of Congress touching the legislation thus complained of. In 1862, while this legal tender question was pending, the House had made these notes "receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, imports, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and for salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States," in which way it passed—yeas 98, nays 55—receiving the support of but five members in good standing in the Democratic party, and encountering the opposition of such Democrats as Messrs. Ancona, Biddle, Johnson, Lazear and Hendricks B. Wright. To make their position more emphatic, I find these gentlemen voted for a proposed substitute for the House bill, which made such notes "receivable for all public debts *except duties on imports*, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and declaring that the act for the issue of four hundred millions ($400,000,000) or six per cent. bonds and of fifty millions ($50,000,000) of fractional currency, and the "total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued shall not exceed four hundred millions of dollars, and such additional sum not exceeding fifty millions ($50,000,000) of dollars as may be temporarily required for the redemption of the temporary loans." This pledge remains unrepealed and inviolate.

WHO VOTED FOR "COUPON BONDS" IN 1863

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

"SOME MEN," said gruff old SAMUEL JOHNSON, "have the gift of common sense, and some of playing the fiddle." The poet BRYANT plays on on a TILDEN organ.

JOHN P. IRISH, of Iowa, says that the election of RANDALL to the Speakership of the House will "destroy his party and it ought to." Then by all means let him be elected.

THE exports from Boston last week amounted to $589,552. The total exports during the year foot up $24,275,902, against $20,813,034 for the corresponding period of 1874, a gain of $3,462,859.

THE New York *Tribune* speaks of PERSHING and PIOLLET as two honest men running upon a dishonest platform. Honest men do not run upon dishonest platforms. The candidates, in this case, are worse, if anything, than the platform.

THE Republican States and Territories already carried this year are New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan, North Carolina, Colorado and New Mexico, and this is a much better record than we were able to present at this time last year.

THE Reading *Times* says that there are numbers of Democrats in that city who will not vote at the coming election. They are so utterly disgusted with their party, with PERSHING and PIOLLET, BILL McMULLEN and back-pay SPEER, that they will stay at home and sulk.

THE canal robbers, when the canals of this State were under State control, were known as the "Forty Thieves." If PIOLLET was not one of them, he was in close communion with them, and he had a contract on the North Branch Canal which was attended with very suspicious circumstances.

THE Associated Press reporter in New Mexico sent word that the election for Congressional Delegate in that Territory was very close—so close that it would require the official returns to decide it. It appears, now, that ELKINS, Republican, has 1,500 majority. That it what a copperhead reporter considers "close."

ALL the Democratic papers of New York dwell with more or less emphasis on the literary abilities and achievements of BIGELOW, their candidate for Secretary of State. Not one of them, however, mentions his "Life of Fremont," which was the standard campaign document of the first national campaign of the Republican party, and a fine piece of political and personal eulogium. Perhaps, considering the company in which he now finds himself, the author is himself ashamed of his work.

NOYES is reported as denying that Mayor BRIDGENS, of Lock Haven, abused Senator WALLACE in his room at Erie, during the Convention, and now BILL McMULLEN is also reported as denying that he shook his fist under the nose of HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT and drove him back into the chair after he had adjourned the Convention. Why don't they deny that there was any convention at all, at Erie? In view of the miserable work done there, the party should be sufficiently ashamed of it to repudiate it, altogether.

SPEAKING of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, the Boston correspondent of a New York paper says: "The leaders are doubtless intensely sincere and measurably honest in their intentions, but are wholly impracticable when the rules of common sense or of ordinary political sagacity are applied to them. If the theory is that it is better to be a big toad in a small puddle, rather than a small toad in a big puddle, then they are supremely happy, but they don't seem to lighten the burden of any of the rest of the sinners who are plodding along the highways of political life." This might have been written for Pennsylvania instead of Massachusetts.

THE Bradford *Reporter* says that in 1864, when prominent members of the Democratic party held a conference with the leading rebels in Canada, VICTOR E. PIOLLET was found among them as a representative Pennsylvanian. He openly, at that time, made a show of his sympathy with the rebels, and now he is rewarded for his treasonable course by a nomination upon the Democratic State ticket. PERSHING, in the meantime, was giving aid and comfort to the enemies of his country by voting for resolutions in the Legislature denunciatory of Lincoln and of the boys in blue. What have the latter to say? Can any of them be tempted to vote for such a pair of rebel sympathizers as PERSHING and PIOLLET?

THE determination to trample upon WALLACE, now that he is down, is plainly manifested in the selection of HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He is an anti-WALLACE man, and being a resident of the same county as EUCKALEW, has probably been chosen at the suggestion of that gentleman. The party is now completely in the hands of the element that was disloyal during the war. EUCKALEW and PIOLLET were the managers of the Finance Creek Confederacy, while FRANK HUGHES and PERSHING assisted in opposing the war in every possible way. They all boasted of their disloyalty during the rebellion, and they now control and lead the party in this State, and shape its policy.

EMPTY SLEEVES and wooden legs are a great offense in Democratic eyes. Governor ALLEN is particularly angry at ex-Governor NOYES for going around on a wooden leg; and the latter responds that if ALLEN'S Democratic-rebel friends in Georgia will restore him the old leg he had when he went down there to fight them, he will cheerfully surrender the wooden one. The sight of these wounded soldiers reminds ALLEN of the time when he wore a butternut-colored suit of clothes and went around through Ohio abusing "Lincoln's hirelings." It is an unpleasant reminder, certainly, but how is it to be helped? The man who has lost an arm or a leg in putting down a rebellion which ALLEN and PERSHING and PIOLLET did their best to promote, is not yet under obligations to hide the fact from public view, whatever he may hereafter be compelled to do.

THE fact that the Alabama Constitutional Convention the other day adopted a bill of rights in which it is declared that the people of that State "accept as a final, established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State," is harped upon by the gushers of the press from one end of the Northern States to the other. There is not so much ground for jubilation, after all. Two reports were submitted by the committee, the minority report reading as follows:

"That this State has no right to sever its relations to the Federal Union, *or to pass any law in derogation of the paramount allegiance of the citizens of this State to the Government of the United States.*"

This was rejected by the Convention. Lest it should be answered that there is practically no difference between the two declarations, let the Mobile *Tribune* speak. That paper says:

"There is a difference of vast importance. The minority report is destructive of all State rights, and makes the States the creature of the central Government at Washington. If the Convention should be disposed to adopt that, they had better adjourn *sine die*, or send a committee to Washington to discover there what sort of a miserable thing ought to be given to the people of Alabama for their ratification. Rather than this, let us start a new war."

It is by no means the intention of the Alabama Bourbons to relinquish the *right* of a State to secede from the Union, or to admit that the doctrine of State supremacy is dead beyond resurrection. They count upon the unborn years.

PERSHING AND THE LABORING MEN.

The most impudent of the many impudent claims of the Democratic leaders in this State is their claim that they will get the votes of the laboring men for Mr. PERSHING. They do not base this claim upon anything ever said or done by that sly demagogue during his public career, but upon a pledge which they profess to have received from the managers of some labor organization to turn in all its political force for their candidates. We do not believe that any such pledge was ever given them; and we are certain, if it was given, it will not be and cannot be redeemed. The laboring men of the State do not belong to any one man or set of men, and cannot be transferred in mass to the support of any one. Besides that, they are generally men of sense, and are able to judge and determine for themselves how they shall vote.

And why should any one of them vote for PERSHING? Has he ever said a word that betokened sympathy with them? Has he ever cast a vote favorable to their peculiar interests? Has he ever performed an act calculated to befriend or benefit them? He was for five years a member of the Legislature; did he, in all that time, introduce a bill favorable to them, or advocate its passage, or vote for its enactment? If so, the fact can be shown; and if not, with what consistency can the friends of Labor Reform be asked to vote for him?

Fortunately, we have, in the legislative record of this man, proof conclusive that he was uniformly hostile to the laboring man. He was, as we have heretotore shown, the consistent and persistent supporter of whatever was demanded of him by the corporation whose representative he was; and his vote was always to be found upon the side of monopoly. But that is not all. In the Legislature of 1863 a bill was introduced by a representative elected by the laboring men, and which was intended to deprive certain corporations of one of the most oppressive systems that ever struck down the rights of the working men in this State. The bill referred to *prohibited corporations from paying their employees in orders on stores and requiring them to pay wages in lawful money.* CYRUS L. PERSHING voted against the passage of this bill. (See House Journal 1863, pages 796 7.)

Here, then, we have Mr. PERSHING in a clear and decided attitude of hostility to the laboring men of the State. He was, as was usual with him, upon the side of the corporations, and *against the rights and the interests of the laborer.* That was where he stood in 1863, and throughout his legislative career. He was the paid attorney of a corporation, and he never, as a representative, rose above that level. He never once, in all his life, betrayed the slightest sympathy with the men of toil, nor the slightest appreciation of their peculiar interests or wants. And, whenever, as in the particular instance we have cited, their interests came in conflict with the corporations, he was unflinchingly and unfailingly on the side of the corporations. That is what he was in the Legislature for, and he never forgot his special calling.

To set up such a man, therefore, as the friend of the laboring men and the chosen recipient of their political favor, is to insult their intelligence and impeach their judgment. They have too much good sense to be deluded into the support of a corporation attorney as their friend. They know better. They know that such a man *cannot* be friendly to them. The whole tenor of his thoughts, his views, his conclusions and his actions must, of necessity, run in a channel not only differing widely from theirs, but antagonistic to them. He has not a single thing in common with them, nor they with him.

WHEN the various Republican factions of New York State came together in convention the other day, and, laying aside all past differences, joined hands and acted in harmony and concert, many predicted that the union and fraternization would be of but short duration. Thus far, however, nothing has transpired to justify these predictions. All are working in unison for the success of the Republican State ticket, and all the indications point to a general return of the New York Liberals to the Republican fold. The placing of General MERRITT, one of the Liberal leaders and Senator FENTON'S next best friend, upon the Republican State ticket, was a good stroke of policy. It has already accomplished a vast deal in bringing about a reunion. On the other hand, there is intense and widespread dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks, which threatens to become more rancorous as the canvass progresses. The anti-Tammany Democracy vows open and active hostility against the ticket, and even among those quiet Democrats who do not owe nor profess any allegiance to either of the rival organizations, but who are Democrats as a matter of consistent principle, there is an intense feeling of disgust at the way in which the State ticket has been patched out, and it is already evident that BIGELOW and ROBINSON will be very likely to fall below their ticket on election day. With BIGELOW'S nomination, especially, they are highly displeased, as they look upon his selection as a piece of pure personal favoritism on the part of Governor TILDEN, and without one single reason to be advanced in its justification. A preliminary meeting was held in New York last night for the purpose of organizing and considering the best terms of securing a mutually beneficial and co-operative opposition. TILDEN'S piebald combination is likely to be brought to sore grief.

MR. JAMES CAIRD, a well-known British authority upon the question of food supply, says that Great Britain must import during the harvest year, September 1, 1875, to August 31, 1876, eighty-eight millions of bushels of wheat. The year's consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom is set down at one hundred and eighty-four millions of bushels. The available yield of the British harvest of 1874 was about one hundred and nine and a half millions of bushels. The yield of the year's harvest which will enter into consumption may apparently be set down at ninety-six millions of bushels, so that the country will have to draw nearly one-half of its annual supply from abroad. As the diminished yield of the English harvest is probably a fair index to the reduced proportions of the crop in other parts of Europe, it may be safely inferred that the United States will be called upon to supply rather more than its last year's share of the English imports.

THE Postmaster General is naturally not a little elated over the successful result of his fast mail experiment; in which connection the following statistics, which give some adequate idea of the development and growth of the railroad postal service, are of general interest:

Years.	Miles.	Compensation.
1867	4,435	$3,872,000
1868	7,019	4,177,139
1869	7,201	4,722,680
1870	8,252	5,128,631
1871	11,203	5,724,370
1872	14,117	6,502,721
1873	14,886	7,257,196

The following later statement will be published in the forthcoming report of the Postmaster General.

Number of miles of R. P. O., June 30, 1874	16,414
Number of miles of R. P. O., June 30, 1875	17,093
Number of miles service performed annually, 1874	14,307,635
Number of miles service performed annually, 1875	14,545,615

IF THE Prohibition party would get up a pledge binding its members never to lie, it might be of considerable benefit to their cause, provided the obligation were faithfully kept. A temperance lecturer named MOWATT, who some two or three years ago figured as an orator for a short time in this locality, recently, in a Connecticut town, publicly asserted that President PORTER, of Yale, constantly kept wines upon his sideboard; that he was in the habit of offering them to his guests, and that whenever he gave a reception to the students every student had a glass of wine at his elbow. This charge has been proved to be a wilful and malignant falsehood, and MR. MOWATT'S reputation for truthfulness is sadly at a discount in the Nutmeg State, just now.

Up to within a few days the Democracy have been claiming Southern Ohio by immensely increased majorities. Now they are beginning to howl about "the Radicals" importing voters by the thousand from Kentucky! Why, brethren, Republican voters are as scarce as grizzly bears in Kentucky! You might import nearly the whole Republican party of Northern Kentucky in one sternwheel steamer. The story is too thin. The Democracy see that they have miscalculated in Southern Ohio. Hayes is sweeping the State like a gentle spicy breeze from Ceylon's isle. If there are any importations of voters going on in Southern Ohio—and likely there are—they are Democratic voters, who are thick as fights and horse races in Kentucky.—*Ohio State Journal.*

DYING.

On tawny hills in faded splendor drest,
Of rusty purple and of tarnished gold,
Now like some Eastern monarch sad and old,
The discrowned Summer lieth down to rest.
A mournful mist hangs o'er the mellow plain,
Over watery meads that slide down pine-clad heights,
And wine-red woods where song no more delights;
But only wounded birds cry out in pain.
A pallid glory lingers in the sky,
Faint scents of wilding flowers float in the air,
All nature's voices murmur in despair—
"Was Summer crowned so late—so soon to die?"
But, with a royal smile, she whispers "cease,
If life is joy and triumph, death is peace!"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Post* made another of those things with ears of itself, yesterday.

We are to have an international code relating to bills of exchange, presently.

Did the *Post* never hear of the saying: "A house divided against itself?" &c.

The Catholic question, like the potato bug, is rapidly extending all over the land.

A hawk attacked a Connecticut lady the other day, but she *in hawk signo vince'd* him.

Too much record and too little character, is what ails our Democratic State candidates.

Says the Boston *Post:* "Governor Allen talks four hours a day in Ohio." And thinks nothing of it.

Lo makes a pretty shrewd real estate agent, doesn't he? There are Black Hill grounds for thinking so.

The New Jersey Prohibitionist assistant Democrats are going to have a State convention to-morrow.

The *Dispatch* apparently wants a society established for the prevention of cruelty to Democratic candidates.

Rev. Ah Foo points out the strait way and the narrow gate to the too Chinese at Virginia City, Nevada.

Shaam Cary can use a greater number of words to the square mile than any other man in the United States.

Do you know that a total of 1,920,000,000 toothpicks are required to supply the daily demand in the United States?

The Prohibitionists are temperate men, dram-atically speaking, but fearfully intemperate in their language.

It is likely that the prolonged dullness of trade will greatly curtail the present system of commercial traveling.

A sweet potato plantation of 700 acres, near Atlanta, Ga., is expected to yield 40,000 bushels of the favorite edible.

John Roach is the lowest bidder for the construction of an iron sectional dry dock at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and will get the contract.

There will be a partial eclipse of the sun a week from to-morrow morning, but in order to see it you will have to get up about six o'clock.

The Postmaster General has named two of the new postal cars "Governor Tilden" and "Governor Allen." They run at the rear of the trains.

Princeton College will send a four-oared crew to compete in the coming regatta on the Schuylkill river. They are capable of some smart skull work.

There are a hundred run of stone idle at the Minneapolis mills for want of wheat. The grain being threshed from the field is too soft for milling at present.

A good sign. Upwards of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of merchandise passed through Brunswick, Ga., for interior merchants last week.

A culprit Fay. John D. Fay, a New York Democratic canal engineer, has resigned his office rather than stand examination upon the charges against him.

During the first month the Hoosac Tunnel line, which cost between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, earned, net, $1,403 18, or one-forty-fifth of the interest on the investment.

Sam. Music has been arrested for murder in Illinois. He is now taking a rest behind the bars. His last quaver will be executed on a stringed instrument, and will have a dying fall.

The great moral wax show of Beecher and the Tiltons came to untimely grief at Memphis, and now these illustrious figures are quartered in a livery stable under charge of a deputy sheriff.

Coal of the best quality has lately been found in large quantities in Western Colorado, the veins varying in thickness from twenty to fifty feet. Large beds of iron have also been discovered.

A company is organizing in Texas to utilize the immense quantity of bones strewing the cattle ranches. The quantity is said to be almost incomputable. There should be a bone-anza in it.

"What is celluloid?" If is a highly combustible composition made of gun cotton in a solution of camphor, subjected to great pressure. It makes imitation ivory and coral as good as the genuine.

A dastard. When the schooner Mendota foundered on Lake Michigan the other day, the captain, a poltroon named Fairbanks, was the first person on board to jump into the boat, leaving his wife and his father behind to perish.

More fall wheat will be sown in Kansas this season than ever before. The acreage will exceed that of last year full twenty-five per cent. The yield of all crops has been enormous, and it is quite common to hear such remarks as "Garden spot of the world," by men who were talking of leaving the State ninety days ago.

Taking the Roundabout Road.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The writer is a square-toed Republican and equally a *square-toed Prohibitionist.* As the above he takes issue with the Prohibition *party*, Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL and the Democracy. Against the Prohibition party, because it is taking a *long road* to reach a given point, when there is a much shorter one that will not endanger the *existing good;* against Mrs. J. G. S., because she takes up a half column to show us why we shouldn't go third party, but leaves us, after reading it, with no other conclusion than that to reach our end we *must* go third party; in short, it is the weakest thing I ever knew her to write. Against the COMMERCIAL, because it only hurts the Republican party by putting in little flings at the Prohibitionists, and because it is not at all times *fair.* These things only confirm undecided temperance men, and they go over to the third party, because they think it abused. Against the Democracy, because in and through that party there is no hope of *any* reformation. The best plan for Prohibitionists to pursue is this, viz: Go to your primary meetings, nominate your men and elect them. There is no question about it, that if temperance men would devote their attention to their principles *outside* their *party lines,* they could soon command the majority in House and Senate. There is more wisdom in this than in electing or causing to be elected by neglect a whisky Democrat, and then flooding tne Legislature with petitions.

There were *local option* counties that had *Republican majorities* that by their indifference and neglect caused *confirmed Democrats* to be elected to the House last session. These are *facts,* and it is folly and madness to now rail at the Republican Senate and Governor for not preventing what the people caused by their folly. If *local option* counties had elected *local option* men, we would not now have been suffering defeat in the temperance ranks. I am sorry local option was repealed; I am sorry the Governor signed it; but it can't be helped; every intelligent temperance man knows that it is the *only one thing* in all his term that we can growl at. We *never* had a better Executive, and I question if ever as good. I hope to see him elected and by a large proportion of temperance votes. Dr. Browne cannot be elected; he is a good man and true, but mistaken; he would be a greater power in the temperance cause as a successful *Senator* or *Representative* than as a *defeated Governor.* We cannot afford to lose *John F. Hartranft.* Men and brothers, let us fight our fight in *our ranks* when we again elect *representatives;* that's our time, and not cast our votes against a *good* officer and gain no good to ourselves.

PROB.

Literary Notes.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers are preparing an agreeable sensation for hosts of readers, in the shape of a new book by Miss Alcott. "Eight Cousins" will be the first book in the "Little Women" series issued since "Little Men," which was published in June, 1871, four years ago, thirty-eight thousand copies having been called for in that month. The series consist of "Little Women," "Little Men," and "An Old-Fashioned Girl," three works, without doubt, the most popular of the time, their combined sale in the United States exceeding two hundred thousand, and England, France, Germany and Holland swelling the number with their respective editions. "Eight Cousins" adds another to these felicitous domestic histories, which have made their author so famous, and in which girls, boys and their parents take equal delight; and its perusal will convince all that she has lost none of her powers of fascination.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers have also nearly ready "Madame Recamier and her Friends," translated from the French by the translator of "Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame Recamier," which work, published several years since, has had a wide popularity, and is now complemented by the new book containing Madame Recamier's own letters omitted in the first volume.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRINCIPIA; OR, BASIS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. By R. J. Wright. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. A Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Very many will be surprised to find this such a sensible work, judging it by its title. It gives a survey of the subject from the "Moral and Theological, yet Liberal and Progressive Stand-point." The unique style, correctness and freshness of statements, makes the reader lose sight of the mode of reasoning and peculiar forms of thought of the author upon the subjects of the treatise. In the preface reasons are assigned for differing with Comte, Spencer, Mill, Fourier and others, then follows the books consulted in the preparation of the work, which was in part the outgrowth of the war, to endeavor to Christianize politics, and the reason for arrangement of the topics, title, etc. The work is divided into five parts. The table of contents gives full details, as follows: Summary Introduction to Social Science, the Precincts, the Nation, Corporation and Limited Communism. The error is largely discussed of a species of Christian Communism totally unlike the communism which sometimes disgraces humanity, and illustrated by some communal societies in this and other countries. Communism of a moral character is discussed and urged as the true element of Social science! Without concurring in all the author's opinions, we find much in the work to admire, and particularly the high tone and conscientious effort to solve the problem of man's social well-being. It has been well said that while Mr. Miller disapproves of such communities as the Shakers and similar organizations, he thinks that a community accepting regular marriage, based on the principle of revealed religion, and illustrating the golden rule is a practical plan, and its realization the highest form of human life. Assurances are given that in succeeding volumes we shall be favored by the author with a solution of various social and political problems.

THE CHILDHOOD OF RELIGION. By Edward Clodd, F. R. A. S., author of "The Childhood of the World." Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Granting that the author has produced a work of rare simplicity and fascination, and one calculated to charm youthful readers, yet the cardinal thought advanced and urged gives precedence to the views of scientists over the Bible account of creation, unsupported by satisfactory reasons, and is based wholly upon the assumptions of the author. Upon the same reasoning of the author, who asks his readers "not to accept anything as true *only* on the ground that we find it in a book (Bible)," we are unwilling to accept his view that the Bible account of creation is unsupported by science, for the reason that he gives nothing but plausible arguments without any foundation in fact. The work, viewed as a simple account of the "Birth and Growth of Myths and Legends," makes it exceedingly valuable and interesting, as it gives much information in regard to the religions of China, Hindostan, Persia and Arabia; but when the book of Genesis is assailed, then the work is open to the criticism of those who believe and revere the Book of Books.

THE ITALIANS. A Novel. By Frances Elliot, author of "Romance of Old Court Life in France," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is all the warmth and high coloring of Italy in this romance. It is a vivid picture of the better type of Italian society, with a good deal of the pomp and glitter that predominate in Church rituals. Running through the story, however, like a silver thread, is a love story of fascinating interest, the heroine, Enrica, standing out in glowing colors. It has been well received in England and is much commended by the English press. The author, however, had won a name in literary circles by the publication of the "Romance of Old Court Life in France."

THE FRENCH AT HOME. By Albert Rhodes. With illustrations. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Readers of the *Galaxy* will recognize the author as one of the most brilliant contributors of that excellent monthly; and among the most readable of his articles were sketches of French manners, customs and people. The book gives a vivid picture of the salient features of French character, though there are some things that are missing to complete "The French at Home," not enough of their domestic life. Mr. Rhodes wields a polished pen, and his dainty volume abounds with lively and chatty word-painting. His long residence in Paris, and consular experience, gave him rare opportunities to secure information and write intelligently. We knew him well when he resided in this city in his youth, and rejoice at his brilliant career.

DOING AND DREAMING. By Edward Garrett, author of "By Still Waters," etc. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This story of two English families, in straitened circumstances, is made the basis of weaving the episodes of some representative characters of each household, which makes the tale most delightful reading. It portrays characters to be found in every community, and, as usual, women, love, faithfulness and heroism in trials, are a staple of the story. Couched under the guise of romance are taught some wholesome homilies. The author has drawn the characters with marked ability and artistic skill.

OLNEY'S ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC. OLNEY'S PRIMARY ARITHMETIC. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by Mr. M. B. Sloan, agent for Sheldon & Co., at R. S. Davis & Co.'s, Pittsburgh.

The Primary Arithmetic is planned upon the methods of the "kindergarten" system of instruction, at least the germ forms are in accordance with that practice, and the book is admirably suited for primary schools. The "Elements of Arithmetic," is for intermediate, grammar and common schools, in which the analytical processes known as mental arithmetic are assimilated and incorporated with the more mechanical and formal processes called written arithmetic. The plan carries the student through a thorough course, and is graded to suit the various stages of mental growth. The author, Prof. Olney, of the University of Michigan, deservedly enjoys a high reputation as an educator.

PERSONAL.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of Cornell University, was married last Friday to Mrs. Boulton, widow of the late Judge Boulton, of the English bench, Canada. She is said to be a very wealthy, refined and accomplished lady.

A seafaring man, temporarily staying at a hotel in the New Hampshire mountains, asked to have his room changed, because the next one occupied by John G. Whittier, and the good Quaker poet disturbed his morning slumbers by rising early and composing poetry aloud.

Congressman Kelley has at last defined his pedigree. He informed a Detroit reporter that he is descended from a North of Ireland Protestant and a French Huguenot, who emigrated to America in 1646. He claims to derive from them his "French volatility and Irish pugnacity."

The Librarian of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., denies that Edgar Allan Poe was ever expelled from that institution, as is generally asserted in biographies of the poet. He says that Poe, during his college course, received prizes for proficiency in the ancient languages.

A small Boston boy, who had never attended church without his parents, set out to service by himself, last Sunday, but soon returned, and, upon being asked of the our time, and not cast our votes against a cause, replied, "When I got there, they had a table set, and as they seemed to be expecting company, I came home." It was communion Sunday.

John Slusher, the largest man ever born in Tennessee, died at Groenville, in that State, last Friday. He was but nineteen years of age, and had not been sent by fraternal consanguinity, would have been nine feet high. His boot was eighteen inches long, and one of his hands was about the size of four ordinary ones. He could sit on a chair and place his feet more than three feet from him. His head measured about forty-one inches, and his chest seven and one-half feet in circumference. His coffin was eight and one-half feet long, twenty-eight inches wide, and two and one-half feet deep.

A Health Yielding Stimulant.

It is surprising for a man to drink ordinary liquor, when he feels weak, to enable him to perform work in hand. The fatigue which latent weakness is increased ten fold by the debilitating reaction of the stimulants of commerce, so that the temporary invigoration is purchased at a fearful cost to health. A stimulant, in order to impart healthful energy, should be medicated. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are so wonderfully efficacious as a restorative and preventive is that their alcoholic basis of pure Old Rye is mingled with vegetable tonics and alteratives which are the most potent known to medical botanists. Their immediate or stimulative effect is to rouse the dormant energies, and their subsequent operation is to permanently invigorate, through the medium of restored digestion and secretion, the various organs of the body.

Imported Medicine Department.

We have recently perfected such arrangements with our Eastern correspondents as will enable us to furnish our customers with all the popular Foreign Medicines at present introduced into this country. We have just received a large supply of the great French remedy for Rheumatism and Gout,

LAVILLE'S LIQUOR and GOUT PILLS,

To which we respectfully call the attention of the afflicted public. This medicine has been sold from this store for a great many years and has given universal satisfaction, as many prominent citizens of this vicinity who were former sufferers of this distressing complaint will bear testimony. Send by mail.

WM. C. BYERS, Druggist,
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth street (late St. Clair).

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.

Black Dress Silks,

Of all the Best Makes.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS,

In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
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Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brilliantеens and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
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Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Blankets, Flannels,

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Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens.
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THE PLACE TO BUY
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NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Building a Lock on the Great Kanawha River.

U. S. ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD., September 17, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LOCK on the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, will be received until noon of October 1st, 1875, and opened immediately thereafter. The interior of the Lock will be about three hundred feet long and fifty feet wide. Plans, forms and specifications and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

EXPOSITION STANDS FOR THE Sale of Goods!

PARTIES DESIRING STANDS FOR THE SALE OF MERCHANDISE, &C., SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, WILL APPLY IMMEDIATELY. ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF STANDS WILL BE OFFERED.

C. H. LOVE,
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COMMITTEE,
121 Fourth Avenue.

E. M. BUTZ,

ARCHITECT,
Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street.
Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for circular.

ESTATE OF ARNOLD HERTZ, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ARNOLD HERTZ, deceased, late of the Fifth ward, city of Allegheny, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

WM. H. D. BARR, Administrator,
Office 211 Liberty street.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fine Imported Cut Glassware,
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
18 LIBERTY ST.

DRY GOODS.

SATUR DAY, SEP TEMBER 18, 1875.

GRAND EXP OSITION OF NEW DRESS GOODS! AT THE LOWEST CASH P RICES!!

New French Cloths and Invisible Plaids, in New Combinations and Colorings.

New Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpine Cloths, &c., in all the new shades of Browns, Navy Blue, Plum, Green, &c.

New Black All Wool Cashmeres

From 62½c to $1 75.
Bargains Unsurpassed in all Qualities.

Black Mohair Alpacas.

Splendid Bargains at 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.

Black Dress Silks,

From $1 00 to $3 50 per yard.
All Qualities, Very Much Under Usual Prices.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
New Fall Dress Goods, at 12½c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 22c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 25c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 37½c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 50c.

An Immense Stock to Select From.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed eral Street, Alleg heny, Pa.

CARPETS.

JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

CARPETS!

During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1873; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.

At Less Than Actual Cost.

A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

McFarland, Collins AND Co

New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!

Oil Cloths,
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Rugs, Mats,
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IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.

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J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
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Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

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Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames AND Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH
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Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increase yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

NICKEL AND SILVER PLATING.

Mansfield & Co.

ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
Nickel and Silver Plating
AND
POLISHING,
In the most prompt and satisfactory manner, and at reasonable rates.

No. 13 Second Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Wire Works,

ESTABLISHED 1842,
No. 35 Market Street.

I have associated with me in my business of Manufacturing Wire, PATRICK C. DEAN as an equal copartner, under the firm name and style of JAMES R. TAYLOR & CO.

Said partnership to date from JUNE 1, 1875, and continue for the term of ten years, in accordance with the articles of copartnership.

JAMES R. TAYLOR.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of WIRE GOODS, FANCY CRESTING for House Tops and Ornamental Picket Fences, and having made reductions in

Brass, Copper, Steel and Iron Wire Cloth, Riddles, Seives, Sand Screens and all kinds of Wire Work,

We solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally.

JAMES R. TAYLOR & CO.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, September 21, 1875.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

C. H. KITTY,

No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 20, 1875.

The day's business at the banks was rather light. The general offerings of paper, such as lenders will take, were not sufficient to absorb all the loanable funds of the banks, and the counter business, as usual on the first day of the week, was not heavy. Exchange on New York continues abundant and rather in excess of the requirements of business. Rates of discount were easy, and there was no change in the leading features of the loan market. One or two of our iron firms received a circular from a Boston iron house to-day, "regretting to state," &c., and offering twenty-five per cent. The amount of the liabilities of the firm held in this city is not large. In the New York market to-day gold made another advance, and money took a jump up to six per cent., closing at 4@5 per cent. The scarcity in gold continued to disturb sterling exchange, the quotation to-day being 479@482 for long and short bills respectively. The buying and selling prices of gold and Government bonds at the banks was as follows at the close of business to-day:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	116½	117¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	119½	120¼
U. S. currency 6's	122½	124
5-20's, 1864	117	119½
5-20's, 1865	118½	119¼
5-10's, 1865, new	118½	119¼
5-20's, 1867	119½	119¾
5-20's, 1868	121¼	121¾
10-40's, registered	116½	116¾
10-40's, coupon	117¾	118

—It has recently been commented upon that notwithstanding the plethora of money in the leading cities, and the universal complaints of dullness in the loan market, the aggregate loans of the banks are now as great as at any time during the past four years, although in the case of the New York banks there is a great decrease from the total of 1871. The following gives the aggregate loans of the associated banks of New York city at the corresponding dates of the past five years:

September 11, 1875	$283,443,300
September 12, 1874	280,857,800
September 13, 1873	281,530,200
September 14, 1872	284,650,300
September 14, 1871	312,988,300

Turning to the Philadelphia banks we find their loans on September 14, 1875, to be $62,947,426, against $60,546,873 on September 14, 1874, and $59,007,671 on September 16, 1873, thus showing an increase of $3,000,000, as compared with two years ago. In the Boston banks, September 9, we find an increase of $1,000,000 in loans as compared with the same time last year. In the Chicago banks there has probably been an increase of at least $2,000,000 in loans, compared with this time last year. In Pittsburgh the loans of the national banks by their state ment of June 30th were $18,275,218; on October 21, 1874, $15,979,162; on September 12, 1873, $16,615,181. In view of the general lethargy of business, this is a rather curious showing. Some of the increase is undoubtedly due to the increase of banking operations since the passage of the free banking act, combined with the decadence of private banking since 1873; but that hardly accounts for the difference between what might be expected to be the case and the actual facts.

—The railway report of the British Board of Trade has just appeared for the year ending January 1, 1875. While the report has been the subject of unfavorable comparison with the Continental railway reports, it is much superior to our statistical exhibits concerning the railways of this nation. We have admirable State reports, but for national information concerning the railway system as a whole we are obliged to go to unauthorized sources. The totals of the British report compare with those of this country for the past two years as follows:

	1874.	1873.	Inc.	Dec.
Mileage—Close of the Year	15,376	15,145	231	
Mileage—Total for the Year	15,376	15,145	231	
Gross Receipts	£38,788,000	£37,819,000	£969,000	
Gross Receipts per Mile	£2,523	£2,497	£26	
Passenger Receipts	£16,146,000	£15,640,000	£506,000	
Passenger Receipts per Mile	£1,050	£1,033	£17	
Percentage of Passenger Receipts to Gross Receipts	41.63	41.35	0.28	
Goods, Minerals, and Cattle Receipts	£22,642,000	£22,179,000	£463,000	
Goods, Minerals, and Cattle Receipts per Mile	£1,473	£1,464	£9	
Percentage of Goods, Minerals, and Cattle Receipts to Gross Receipts	58.37	58.65		0.28
Receipts per Train	£1.38	£1.38		
Expenditure	£19,640,000	£19,180,000	£460,000	
Expenditure per Mile	£1,278	£1,266	£12	
Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Receipts	50.64	50.71		0.07
Expenditure per Train	£1.38	£1.38		
Net Receipts	£18,788,000	£18,639,000	£149,000	
Net Receipts per Mile	£1,223	£1,231		£8
Percentage of Net Receipts to Gross Receipts	48.42	49.29		0.87
Net Receipts per Train	£1.38	£1.38		
Capital Account	£328,000,000	£324,000,000	£4,000,000	
Capital Account per Mile	£21,335	£21,396		£61
Interest on Capital Account	£6.00	£5.83	£0.17	
Train Mileage	28,107,000	27,636,000	471,000	
Train Mileage per Mile	1,828	1,825	3	
Passengers	323,000,000	316,000,000	7,000,000	
Passengers per Mile	21,010	20,870	140	
Passengers per Train	11.49	11.43	0.06	
Tons of Goods, Minerals, and Cattle	198,000,000	189,000,000	9,000,000	
Tons of Goods, Minerals, and Cattle per Mile	12,878	12,480	398	
Tons of Goods, Minerals, and Cattle per Train	70.44	68.39	2.05	
Tons of Goods, Minerals, and Cattle per Ton	2.29	2.39		0.10
Number of Persons Killed	1,082	1,078	4	
Number of Persons Killed per Million Passengers	3.35	3.41		0.06
Number of Persons Killed per Million Train Miles	38.49	38.99		0.50
Number of Persons Injured	3,458	3,731		273
Number of Persons Injured per Million Passengers	10.70	11.80		1.10
Number of Persons Injured per Million Train Miles	123.03	134.96		11.93

The increase in mileage for the year 1874 was about up to the average, the total for 1872 having been 15,814, and for 1871, 15,376 miles. Among the numerous lessons to be drawn from the comparison of the two systems, the *Financial Chronicle* says:

"A prominent place must be given to the fact that the net earning powers of the two systems are almost equal. Thus the British railroad system had earnings of 4.37 per cent. on its cost, while the American system earned 4.30 per cent. In the gross earnings of the two systems there is more disparity, the British network of railroads earning 9.71 per cent. on its cost, while the American network earned 12.28 per cent. It will also be observed that the American network receives every year about the same amount for passenger transportation, and more than twice as much for the transportation of freight. These comparative deductions will easily suggest themselves to those persons who wish to pursue the subject further than our space permits."

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following items of interest concerning the money market:

Those who have been eagerly watching for higher rates during the past six weeks still find little encouragement. The hoar of but little paper "done" this week for less than 4½ per cent., but this is no sign of any change in the willingness on the part of lenders as to the fact that the offerings of this entirely unexceptionable short-date paper has been so light. There seems a little better supply of good negotiable notes, but the amount of loanable capital seems to increase in even proportion. The bulk of the good paper offering is placed at 5@5½ per cent. The banks seem to have plenty of currency, and while discounting for their customers at the usual 2 and 6 per cent., they do not refuse outside paper, when short and of the best quality, at 4½@5 per cent. Call loans can be readily obtained at 4@6 per cent. New York funds are in rather better request at par. Clearing House balances are freely offered at 1½@2 per cent.

The flow of currency from the Western cities to the interior, which was quite active a few weeks since, has materially diminished. The Chicago papers were very jubilant, has received a check, farmers being indisposed to market at present prices. This in connection with the derangement of the export trade caused by the discontinuance of exchange, will do much to depress business.

Gold has attracted less attention this week. Supplies will go on here from England, when the usual autumnally high prices will probably be reduced. The future of the market now depends very much upon the result of the Ohio election.

The extreme ease in money is shown by the action this week of the taustees of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank in reducing the rate of interest to depositors from six to five per cent. We understand that the managers of the other savings banks will at once adopt a similar course. Such action has been rendered actually necessary by the condition of the market and was as much for the benefit of depositors as of the banks.

—The following correspondence shows that some internal revenue officers are still attempting to exercise a right to enter banks and examine as to whether their checks are stamped or not. It will be seen that the views of the Secretary of the Treasury on this point coincide with those expressed in the editorial column some time since. The point in question was adjudicated upon directly by the United States Circuit Court here last June, in the case of the *United States vs. Parkhill*, in which it was held that the right of entry and examination appertained only to bank examiners acting under the orders of the Comptroller of the Currency. The following is the correspondence:

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, CINCINNATI, September 10, 1875.

John Jay Knox, Esq., Comptroller of the Currency, Washington:

The day before yesterday we were visited by two officers who presented a letter signed by L. Weitzel, Collector of Internal Revenue, authorizing them to examine the bank, and see if we had paid any unstamped checks. I told them we had nothing in the bank to be ashamed of, or afraid for, but we thought ourselves upon the organic law, and for any such purpose recognized only the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency, and I respectfully but firmly refused them admittance behind the counter, and so right.

Yours respectfully, S. S. ROWE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, September 13, 1875.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 10th inst., with reference to the right of officers of internal revenue to examine the cancelled checks in your bank for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have been stamped as required by law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue some time since claimed the right to make such examinations, and so instructed his officers. The Comptroller questioned his right to do this, and appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who decided in May last that such examinations could only be made by national bank examiners, and this decision by national bank examiners is subscribed in by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Very respectfully,

JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller.

S. S. ROWE, Cashier Second National Bank, Cincinnati, O.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 20, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	117¼	117¼	117	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	120	....	120½	....	120¾	....
5-20's, 1864	119	....	119	....	119¼	....
5-20's, 1865	119¾	....	119¾	....	119¾	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	....	119¾	....	119¾	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¾	....	120¾	....	120¾	....
5-20's, 1867	121	....	120¾	....	121	....
5-20's, 1868, coupon	121	....	121¼	....	121¼	....
10-40's	116¼	....	116¼	....	116¼	....
10-40's, coupon	117¾	....	117¾	....	117¾	....
Currency 6's	123½	....	123½	....	123½	....
New 5 per cents	118	....	118	....	118	....
Western Union Tel	77	78	78	78	78	78
Quicksilver	15	....	15	....	15	....
Pacific Mail	35¾	....	36¼	36¼	36½	....
Panama	....	....	....	138	....	....
Adams Express	101¾	....	101¾	101¾	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	78¼	....	78	....	....	....
American Express	97	....	97	....	....	....
United States Express	44½	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Central	....	....	....	103	....	103
Erie	20	....	19¾	19¾	19	18¾
Michigan Central	....	37	....	37	....	....
Michigan Southern	52¾	53	53¼	53¼	54¼	54¼
Illinois Central	....	97	....	98	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	....	90	....	90¾	....	....
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾	38¾	39¼	39¼	39¼
Do. preferred	....	....	....	83	....	....
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....	107¾
St. Paul common	35	35¼	35¼	35¼	....	35¾
Do. preferred	63	....	63¾	....	....	63¾
Wabash common	....	....	....	....	....	5¾
Fort Wayne	101	....	100	....	....	99¾
Ohio & Mississippi	17	....	....	17¾	....	17¾
Toledo & Wabash	20	....	20	20¼	....	20
Harlem	133	....	134	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jo	20¾	21	21	20½	21¼	....
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	....	....	....	....	....	11¾
C., C., & I. C.	....	....	3¾	....	....	4
Sou h Carolina, Ap'l	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina, July	....	....	67	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	102¼	....	102¼	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	20	50
Reading	....	....	50¾
New Jersey Central	....	....	131¾
Oil Creek	....	....	10¾
Lehigh Valley, ex-div	....	....	61¾
Allegheny Valley	91¾	....	4
Central Transp'n Co	47¾	....	....
Empire Transp'n Co	54	....	....
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	75¼	....	....

—The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Journal* says: There has lately been a considerable commotion in one of the most curiously conducted business concerns in London, or perhaps in the world. I mean the bank of Childs & Co., in Fleet street. This, as your readers may have heard, is the establishment which I suppose for more than a hundred years has used the upper part of Temple Bar as a munimentroom, where many notable autographs and account books having historical associations were to be seen by the curious. The singular thing about the bank, however, is its constitution. Originally it was founded by the Jersey family, and the head of that house has, I believe, always retained partnership; but the other partners are taken from among the clerks on a sort of Tontine principle, so that every clerk who enters the bank must, if he lives long enough, become a partner. This is a step from humble life to that of thousands, one might suppose the effect would be somewhat remarkable.

Human nature is, perhaps, bad enough to warrant one in supposing that the clerk next in succession might be tempted to place the partners as much as possible in cold straits, or even, while them into unhealthy ways of life. At the very least there must be a rather morbid interest in the lonely state of these old gentlemen, and when one of them is absent on account of ill health the throbbing of excitement must be almost unbearable. Of late there have actually been, either by death or removal, four successive retirements from partnership, following each other very closely. The place of the juniors thus vacated is continually filled, and has been well-nigh uncontrollable. Any one who took pleasure to tell the secrets of the bank might make a very good magazine article out of its various old-fashioned ways. It is only comparatively of late that engraved checks were introduced. Until then it was always usual for ladies and gentlemen who had accounts at the bank to write their checks on plain paper. There are probably few business establishments which keep such books, and I dare say old-fashioned and aristocratic connections of the bank like it all the better for its old world peculiarities.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117¾.

BANKING.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Money opened at 2@3 per cent., advanced to 6 per cent. and closed at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $464,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $90,000. Clearings $43,630,000. Bankers' bills 479@482.

GOLD

Closed at 117¾, the extremes of the day having been 116¾ and 117¾. Cash gold was dearer to-day and loaned at 1-32@1-16 per cent. per diem for use.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. The *Post* says: "We have learned that the failure in cotton goods of 20 per cent. was directly caused by the return today of borrowed stock, chiefly Western Union (Gregory), as we are informed, and not from a concerted movement among money lenders to advance rates. It is reasonable, however, to expect an early rise of cotton goods, though general causes entirely independent of the Stock Exchange movement, will put a stop to money lenders." The liabilities of Union Adams & Co., recently suspended, are $184,840, assets $114,198. With the exception of Erie, which was weak and lower in sympathy with the fall in London, the stock market opened strong and buoyant, with an an advance of from 1-4@¾ per cent. At the second board the market was generally firm. At the close stocks were strong. Lake Shore advanced to 53¾ and closed at 54¾. Northwestern was strong and rose to 39¾, closing at. Hud. figure. Western Union closed at 78¾, after selling at 78¾, and the Pacific Mail figure to 36¼, at which figure final sales were made. St. Paul closed at 35¾@35¾ for common, and 63¾@63¾ for preferred, the highest prices of the day. Erie left off at 18¾, the two extremes of day having been 19¾ and 18¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced from 20¾ to 21¾. The other changes late in the day were not important. Transactions at the Stock Board change 260,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Pacific Mail, 42,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwestern, 44,000 Erie and 81,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	78¾	St. Paul	35¾
Pacific Mail	36¼	Do preferred	63¾
Adams Express	101¾	Wabash	5¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	7
American Ex	97	Fort Wayne	100¼
United States Ex	44½	Terre Haute	4
New York Central	103	Do preferred	18
Erie	18¾	Chicago & Alton	95¼
Do preferred	37	Do preferred	105
Harlem	133½	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Do preferred	134¾	C., A. & I. C.	4
Mich. Central	37	Burlington & Q	111¾
Lake Shore	54¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	21¼
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	Delaware & Lack	77½
Illinois Central	98¼	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	10¾
Northwestern	39¼	Union Pac. stock	59
Do preferred	84½	Central Pac. bds	101¼
Rock Island	107¼	Union Pac. bds	105
N. J. Central	103¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¼	5-20's, 1868	121¾
5-20's, 1864	119¼	New 5's	118¼
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	51¾	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	31¾	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	40		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 20, 1875.

Trade opened up rather quietly to-day, with only a moderate volume of business, and no important changes in quotations. There were no new features of importance to note in the markets.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,992	Apples, bbls	223
Cheese, lbs	229	Corn, bus	1,200
Wheat, bus	1,336	Barley, bus	450
Rye, bus	455	Oats, bus	3,420
Butter, pkgs	67	Bacon, tcs	54
Potatoes, bus	555	Hay, bales	200

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a moderate degree of activity in the grain trade, at easy values for wheat and corn and firm prices for oats. Wheat was easy with an abundant supply. We quote old wheat at $1 56@1 58 per bushel for white; $1 51@1 54 for amber; $1 47@1 50 for red winter; prime soun red new York funds are in rather better request at par. Clearing House balances are freely offered at 1½@2 per cent.

The flow of currency from the Western cities to the interior, which was quite active a few weeks since, has materially diminished. The Chicago papers were very jubilant, has received a check, farmers being indisposed to market at present prices. This in connection with the derangement of the export trade caused by the discontinuance of exchange, will do much to depress business.

Gold has attracted less attention this week. Supplies will go on here from England, when the usual autumnally high prices will probably be reduced. The future of the market now depends very much upon the result of the Ohio election.

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—The following correspondence shows that some internal revenue officers are still attempting to exercise a right to enter banks and examine as to whether their checks are stamped or not. It will be seen that the views of the Secretary of the Treasury on this point coincide with those expressed in the editorial column some time since. The point in question was adjudicated upon directly by the United States Circuit Court here last June, in the case of the *United States vs. Parkhill*, in which it was held that the right of entry and examination appertained only to bank examiners acting under the orders of the Comptroller of the Currency. The following is the correspondence:

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, CINCINNATI, September 10, 1875.

John Jay Knox, Esq., Comptroller of the Currency, Washington:

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Yours respectfully, S. S. ROWE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, September 13, 1875.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 10th inst., with reference to the right of officers of internal revenue to examine the cancelled checks in your bank for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have been stamped as required by law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue some time since claimed the right to make such examinations, and so instructed his officers. The Comptroller questioned his right to do this, and appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who decided in May last that such examinations could only be made by national bank examiners, and this decision by national bank examiners is subscribed in by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Very respectfully,

JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller.

S. S. ROWE, Cashier Second National Bank, Cincinnati, O.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day,

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 20, 1875.

FLOUR—Firm; sales of spring extras at $5 25@6 00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 14; No. 2 $1 07½ spot; $1 08 seller September; sales at $1 04@1 05¾ seller October; closed at $1 05¾ October; $1 08 November; No. 3 99c; rejected 88c. Oats firm; No. 2, 35¼c spot; 35¾c bid seller September; 29¾c bid seller October; rejected 31½c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 57c spot; 56¾ seller September; sales at 56@57¼c seller October; closed at 57c seller November; rejected 54@55½c. Rye dull; 75c spot; 76c seller September and October. Barley firm with a fair demand; $1 07 spot; $1 08 seller September; $1 08 seller October.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $21 93 spot; $21 57½ seller October; $18 10@18 15 seller the year. Lard dull and nominal; $12 90 spot; $12 90@12 95 seller September; $13 27½@13 27½ spot or seller October; 12 6°@12 10c seller the year. Bulkmeats dull and nominal; shoulders 8@8¼c; short rib 12c; short clear 12c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1 16.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was lower; $1 05@1 05¾ October. Corn lower; 55¾c October; 48¾c the year. Oats nominal; September, 33¾@33¾c October. Pork unchanged. Lard easier; 13.90c cash; 13.30@13.35c October.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Flour heavy; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 30@5 40; common to good $5 05@5 85; good to choice $5 90@6 30; white wheat extra, $6 30@7 35; extra Ohio $5 60@7 00; St. Louis $5 75@8 50. Rye flour quiet at $4 40@5 75. Cornmeal dull at $3 80@4 75. Wheat active; receipts 105,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 14@1 23; No. 2 Northwestern $1 21¼@1 23; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 22@1 28; amber, $1 24@1 42. Rye quiet at 90@94c. Barley firmer at $1 25@1 27½. Corn firm; corn quiet; receipts 62,000 bushels; Western mixed on steamer 70¼@71c; do sail 73@74c. Oats quiet; receipts 62,000 bushels; mixed Chicago 50@51c; white 44@52c. Hay firm; shipping 75c. Coffee firm at 18¾@20½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8@8½c; prime 8¾@8 9-16c. Molasses firm. Rice quiet at 7¾@8c. Petroleum strong; refined 13@13½c; crude 9½@ 9¾c. Rosin steady at $1 70@1 75. Eggs firm; Western 21¾@23c. Turpentine 32c. Pork firm at $21 25@21 50. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet. Middles quiet; city long clear 12¾@12¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 13c. Butter heavy; Western 12@20c. Cheese dull at 8@15½c. Whisky firmer at $1 20.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—Sugar more active; 429 hhds sold; inferior 6c; strictly prime to choice 9¼c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Flour dull; double extra $5 30; treble do $5 75@ 6 75; choice and family $7 00@8 00. Cornmeal steady; $3 40. Corn easy; 57@60c. Oats quiet at 45@55c. Bran easier at $1 00@ 1 05. Hay quiet; prime $25 00; strictly prime to choice timothy $28@30. Pork firmer; mess $22 50@23 00; extra prime $21 50@22 00. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear sides 13½@13¾c; sugar cured hams 15@16c. Lard quiet; tierces 13¼@13½c; keg 15c. Coffee advanced; ordinary to prime 18@20½c. Sugar firm; demand good; fair to prime 8¼@8¾c; centrifugal 9¼@9½c. Molasses firm; demand good; common to prime 50@60c. Rice quiet; fair to prime 7¾@8c; choice 8¼@8½c. Whisky dull but firm at $1 17½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Cotton dull at 13¼c. Flour steady; family $5 25@5 50; fancy $5 60@5 75; extra $5 80@6 00; Superfine $4 50@4 75. Wheat dull; red $1 10@1 20; amber $1 20@1 30. Corn dull; mixed 62@63c. Oats quiet but firm at 35@36c for mixed. Rye dull and nominal at 75@76c. Pork steady for country; sold at 22 25 at interior points; $21 50@21 60 here. Lard dull and nominal; summer 13c; winter steam 13¼@13½c; country kettle 13½@13¾c. Bulk meats—Shoulders dull at 8¼@8½c; sides firm; clear rib 11¾c; clear 11½@12c. Bacon firm at 9¼@13¾c. Whisky firmer at $1 16. Butter firm with a fair demand at $1 15.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 20.—Flour dull. Wheat active; No. 3 white Wabash $1 23¾; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 30¾; No. 2 $1 12¾; amber, spot and September, $1 22½. No. 2 amber, No. 3 do, $1 08. Corn quiet but firm high mixed 62c; seller Schoolcraft; 61c seller September; 59c seller year; offered at 62c without bids; no grade 63c; damaged 55c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 34c seller September, 34c seller October, 32½c seller year; 33c seller September 33½c; rejected 31c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 20.—Cotton firm at 11¾@12c. Flour dull at $5 00@7 00. Wheat dull; Oats firm at 30c. Corn dull at 50c. Hay firm; choice Lird 15c. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 9¼c; clear sides 12½c. Bacon—Hams nominal; shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12¾@13½c. Sugar cured hams 15½c; all packed. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 20.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 20.—Flour quiet and nominally easier. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 21½; No. 2, $1 05¾. Corn quiet. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 56@56c. Oats dull; No. 2, 30½@ 30¾. Barley active and higher; No. 2 spring opening at $1 19 cash and $1 18 September, closing at $1 17 seller September. Rye firm; No. 1, 76c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 20.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 11@1 30; red winter $1 30@1 35. Corn firm at 58@59c. Oats firm at 42@43c. Rye firm at 85c. Pork nominal. Lard firmer at 13½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9c; clear sides 13¼@13½c; clear rib 12¾@12¾c. Sugar cured hams 15¾@15¾c. Lard dull at 14@14½c. Whisky $1 15.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 20.—Flour—Demand confined to small lots; Western superfine $4 90@5 25; extra do $5 30@5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 50. Corn—Mixed and yellow 78@80c. Oats 48@57c. Rye 90@95c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 20.—Cotton quiet but steady at 13c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn and oats unchanged. Hay quiet at $1 00@1 10. Lard dull and nominal at 14@14½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 20.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red $1 23; No. do $1 20. Corn dull; mixed 53@54c; high mixed 56c. Oats—No. 1 State 45c; No. 2 do 43c; white 46c. Petroleum unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 20.—Flour firm at $4 50@ 5 50. Wheat active; $1 35, No. 1 white Michigan; $1 32 amber $1 24. Corn firm; mixed 58c. Oats dull; No. 2, 44½c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 20.—Flour $4 50@ 5 00. Wheat—New 90c@1 10; old $1 15@1 41. Corn—Ear 66c; shelled 60@61c. Rye 60@70c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 20.—Flour firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 72c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 25; buyers $1 20.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Business was moderate with manufacturers' agents and fairly active with jobbers. Cotton goods in steady but limited request at generally unchanged prices. Cotton flannels active and firm. Macoville paper cambrics fell 6c. Plaid prints in good demand and steady. Ginghams active and scarce. Woolen goods quiet and hosiery dull.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Cotton easy at 12¾@12¾c. Futures closed weak: September, 12 29-32@12 15-16c; October, 12 31-32@12 29-32c; December, 12 1-32@12 5-32c; January, 12 13-16@12 21-32c; February, 13 5-16@13 7-16c; March, 13¾@13 15-32c; April, 13 9-16@13 19-32c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—Cotton—Demand and sales fair; 1,500 bales. Quotations unchanged. Receipts 2,763 bales. Exports—Continent 1,000 bales. Stock 13,248 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, September 20.—Market quiet; middling 12¾@12¾c. Net receipts 1,215 bales. Exports—Coastwise 240 bales. Sales 400 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 20.—Market firm; middling 12c. Net receipts 2,593 bales; gross 2,713 bales. Exports—Coastwise 1,595 bales. Sales 1,600 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 20.—Market firm; middling 12¾c. Net receipts 1,694 bales. Exports—Coastwise 642 bales. Sales 1,000 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Dakota	September 21...Liverpool.
Abyssinia	September 21...Liverpool.
Pommerania	September 23...Hamburg.
City of Montreal	September 23...Liverpool.
Adriatic	September 25...Liverpool.
Hindoo	September 25...Hull.
Wisconsin	September 27...Liverpool.
Algeria	September 29...Liverpool.
State of Indiana	September 29...Glasgow.
Manhattan	September 30...Belgium.
State of Nevada	September 30...Antwerp.
City of Bristol	September 30...Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA

Indiana	September 23...Liverpool.

BOSTON.

Batavia	September 25...Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 20, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3. P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW W'R		CHANGE DURING		STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	
Cairo	16	3	–0	3	W. Fair.
Ft. Cennati	4	4	–0	1	N. W. Fair.
Louisville	4	0	–0	1	N. W. Cloudy.
Dubuque	9	6	–0	2	N. W. Cloudy.
Keokuk	10	0	–0	4	W. Fair.
La Crosse	3	7	–0	3	S. W. Clearing.
Leavenw'th	16	6	–0	3	N. Fair.
Jeffersonville	3	2	–0	1	W. Cloudy.
Memphis	14	5	–0	2	N. W. Cloudy.
Nashville	5	5	–0	16	N. W. Fair.
Shawhee	4	0	–0	2	W. Fair.
Pittsburgh	3	8	+0	1	N. W. Cloudy.
Brownsville	3	7	–0	1	W. Cloudy.
St. Louis	17	9	–0	3	N. Fair.
St. Paul	5	0	–0	2	N. Cloudy.
Vicksburg	0	0	+0	5	S. Foggy.
Yankton	8	1	–0	5	S. W. Cloudy.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 20, 1875.

River falling, with 6 feet in the channel. Weather clear and cool.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., September 20, 1875.

River 3 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; thermometer 59.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 2), 1875.

River rising; 6 feet 6 inches. Weather cloudy; thermometer 48 at 7 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 20, 1875.

Weather clear and cool. River 3 feet 3 inches and stationary. Departed—Sciences, Parkersburg; Harrison, with a tow of pig iron and oil barrels, Pittsburgh.

MEMPHIS, September 20.—River fell 2 inches. Weather generally clear; mercury 58. Arrived—City of Augusta, White river. Departed—James Howard, New Orleans; Arkansa Gre

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 33, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 20, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29	68	46	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M.	.878	86	45	N.W.	Brisk.	Cl'udy
7 P. M.	30.041	48	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.937. Highest thermom....86
Mean thermometer...49 Lowest thermom....44
Rainfall.....09

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

The Fire at O'Conner's Liquor Store.

Two young men named Dorsey and Murray have been arrested upon suspicion of having been concerned in the incendiarism at John O'Conner's liquor store, South Side, on Sunday morning. Other arrests are probable, and meantime Fire Marshal Livingston will investigate the matter. The prisoners named are held for a hearing.

Inauguration of Dr. Strong.

The inauguration of Rev. Dr. Strong, as President of the Pennsylvania Female College, will take place at the college chapel, East Liberty, this afternoon at four o'clock sharp. As there will be several brief addresses, and both vocal and instrumental music by the new professors, an agreeable time is anticipated and all are invited.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

A conflagration averted at Stock Yards, East Liberty, by the prompt use of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher. Superintendent D. H. Allerton thus says: In my opinion, many, if not all the sheds and buildings would have been in ruins, but for the prompt use of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher. The fire had been smouldering for some time and under considerable headway before being discovered. These machines can be had at one half the price formerly sold for, at 58 Wood street, H. J. Bond, General Agent.

Peal and Pedgrift.

Old Mr. Ford, the backer of Peal, of Steubenville, who was defeated last Saturday by Pedgrift, of Chicago, proposed to back his man for another contest with the Chicagoan. The men met yesterday at the office of the Steubenville *Herald* and signed articles. The race is to come off next Saturday, September 25, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, whether the water be smooth or rough. The stakes were made one hundred dollars a side, with the privilege of increasing to any amount to be mutually agreed upon. The men could not agree upon a stakeholder or the stake would have been two hundred and fifty dollars a side. The one hundred a side now up is posted at the *Herald* office.

T. A. Alcock, of Chicago, the trainer of Pedgrift, has challenged Herbst, an amateur Steubenville sculler, to a one mile race for one hundred dollars a side, to come off before next Saturday.

Sale of The Stone at the Water Works Quarry.

Pursuant to the advertisement ordered by the Water Committee, John D. Bailey, auctioneer, yesterday held the first sale of surplus material at the new Water Works foundation. The sale took place in the rotunda at the City Hall. The first lot of stone offered embraced some seventeen hundred perches of cut stone at White Rock quarry, opposite Kelly's station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The entire lot was sold at $2 70 per perch. In view of the fact that the quarry is located on the opposite side of the Allegheny river some thirty-five miles above the city, and that all the stone must be first taken over the river in flats and then loaded on cars, the price is considered a fair one although not up to the price estimated. A lot of stone at Koll's quarry was also to have been sold, but the bids were not satisfactory and the sale was postponed until next Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock, when the tools, boilers, timbers, etc., will be sold at the old Water Works.

Base Ball Notes.

The following was sent in yesterday for publication:

We, the members of the East End Base Ball Club, hereby challenge the Iron City Base Ball Club, to a match game of ball to be played on Union Park, on Thursday, September 23, 1875. Game called at 2:30 P. M., sharp.

Respectfully, T. S. B. QUINN, Secretary.

A. H. EDWARDS, Captain.

The members of the Diligence Base Ball Club evince a desire to play a match game for the championship with the E. F. Anderson Hazelwood Club, on Wednesday afternoon next. They also wish to meet the Fair Oaks.

The Mutuals, of Middleport, Ohio, play the Xanthas, at Union Park, on next Saturday, and again on the following Tuesday, and the Downers next Monday at the same place. The club claims the Ohio championship.

The Bedford's Field nine stop at Kittaning this (Tuesday) afternoon to play the Amateurs of that place. Game called on the Ellermeyer grounds at 3:30 P. M.

The Mutuals of Middleport, Ohio, now stands first in the list of clubs contesting for the championship of Western Pennsylvania. Their defeat of the Braddocks last Saturday gives them the best chance. The following nine has been selected from the Young Republicans to play Walton Woolsey's Express Nine: Russel Miller, c.; Hugh Renwick, p.; J. R. Brown, 1st b.; Curry, 2d b.; J. S. Lindsay, 3d b.; J. F. Brown, ss.; Theodore Myler, l. f.; C. Brown, c. f.; J. D. Walker, r. f.

The Gymnast and Gregg Base Ball Clubs play this afternoon at Union Park.

Following are the names of the nine composing the base ball club of the Pittsburgh Fire Department: James Barrett, Benton Jones, Lewis Lovick, John Berlin, John McAleese, George R. Beecher, George Green, John McWilliams, George Earle, captain. They accept the challenge of the Allegheny Department and suggest a meeting of the captains at the Niagara Engine House to arrange preliminaries.

The Oil City *Derrick* says of the game yesterday between the Braddocks and Oil Citys: At the end of the fourth inning a slight rain beginning to fall, the umpire called time for ten minutes. When they were called to resume the Braddocks refused to play, and the game was given to the Oil Citys by a score of 9 to 0.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The new stock company played "Out at Sea" last evening. The same bill is offered for to-night. The cast includes the best of the company and the piece runs well, with many good situations, but dreary, etc.

Academy of Music.

Probably the best audience of the season, not only in point of numbers but in *material*, was present at the Academy of Music last evening, to greet the reappearance on our boards of Miss Ada Gray. The play she selected was not the best, by any means, in her *repertoire*, "Camille" having been served up to Pittsburgh audiences in all styles, and by actresses of high, low and middling degree of merit. It must be said, however, in justice to Miss Gray and her company, that its rendition suffered nothing in comparison with previous productions of the play here, and aroused a very fair degree of interest on the part of the auditors. Miss Gray has been blessed by nature with an abundance of personal charms, and she has the tact to make the most of them. To an excellent stage presence she unites a voice sweet and full and well cultivated; she is a *good* reader, her enunciation being clear-cut and distinct, and her gestures appropriate and graceful. White we cannot, conscientiously, say that she is a "great" actress, she is above the average of stage people as star actresses go in these days, and is abundantly able to please an audience, however critical. In some of the scenes, last evening, she evinced most decided talent, and won from a rather cold-hearted (cold-handed were the better expression, perhaps) crowd several marked evidences of approval. Of the supporting company little need be said, except that it averaged moderately well. Mr. Randolph Murray, the *Armand Duval*, was entirely too cold and listless for the requirements of the part. The *Madame Prudence* of Miss Helen Coleman was, next to Miss Gray's *Camille*, the best represented character in the play. "Camille" will be repeated this evening.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

The grand attraction at the Comedy last night was the first production, this season, of McCloskey's play delineative of Southern life and manners, entitled "Pomp." This drama was produced here some two or three years ago by Mr. J. K. Campbell, for whom it was written, and met with marked success. It seems to have lost none of its interest, as all the good points were recognized by hearty applause last night. Harry Clifford makes up and plays the part of *Pomp* capitally, while the character of *Lucy Grayson* receives a graceful rendition at the hands of Miss Lottie Grant, a very handsome young lady. Billy Ray's *Pomp, Sr.*, was true to the life, as everything in that gentleman undertakes. The support was good, with one or two exceptions. The steamboat explosion and the other effects were well worked up. Preceding the play came an enjoyable variety olio. The same bill tonight.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The week opened auspiciously at this theater, a crowded house greeting the talented artists who appeared last evening. We repeat what we said last week, that all who desire to witness a variety entertainment which is strictly first class in every feature should go to Trimble's. It is, without doubt, the best show of the kind that has ever been seen in this city.

THE REUNION OF THE 155TH.

Major Power's Letter to his Old Comrades.

Among the commissioned officers of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, none were more popular or deserving than Lieutenant J. T. Power, of Company E., who was promoted to the rank of Major and Quartermaster, after having been mustered out with the company. He is now chief of the Registry Bureau in the Treasury Department at Washington. The following letter intended to have been read at the recent reunion of the regiment, was not received until after the meeting had been held:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1875.

George P. Fulton, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR:—Nothing would give me more pleasure than to meet again the surviving members of the "Old Hundred and Fifth-fifth" at their reunion on the 17th inst., but official duties prevent my enjoying such a delightful occasion at this time.

Please convey to our old comrades the assurance that the acquaintances made thirteen years ago, and the subsequent scenes and incidents woven into the history of our beloved regiment, are indelibly graven on my memory; and, while absent in body, I will be present in spirit to hear the stirring scenes of the war rehearsed; to stand again in the gray of the early morning on South Mountain, with our Colonel Allen, and rehearse the trials of our first long march; to charge together again at the stone wall at Fredericksburg; to enjoy (?) once more Burnside's muddy march; to meet the awful realities of defeat and retreat at Chancellorsville; to endure again the long, toilsome march to Gettysburg, and breast the rebel wave that dashed and broke itself against our line at the foot of Little Round Top. And forgetting the trials and sufferings endured together, enjoy again the glorious *abandon* of camp life; hear again the joke and laugh, the song and story round the camp fire, or the "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching" and "Old John Brown's body," with which the night march greeted the lonely forest glades of old Virginia. Or dropping our voices in deference to our feelings, recall the memory of Anshutz, Sackett, Clapp, Bratton, Wykoff and all those names more or less individually attached to our memories by their noble character, their faithful friendship, and their heroic death in the cause of their country.

Shake hands with each comrade for me, and twice grasp the hand of your noble commander, General Pearson, who, after our paths separated, led the regiment with so much distinction, and achieved for himself and it so many honors on the hardest fought battle fields of the war.

Hoping to meet you at your future reunions, I remain your comrade,

J. T. POWER.

THE HARTRANFT CLUB.

A Rousing Meeting Last Evening.

The Hartranft club met last evening at the Republican headquarters, No. 88 Diamond street, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The hall was crowded with young and active Republicans, and the best of feeling was manifested. Vice President R. M. Snodgrass occupied the chair.

Mr. Diehl, from the Committee on Uniforms, reported that two hundred had been ordered similar to those used in 1872, except that white leggings would be used. They will be ready on Thursday for a turn out in the evening.

The report was accepted and the action approved.

The roll for membership was opened and a large addition was made to the club.

Subscriptions to the fund were also received and a large sum of money realized.

It was decided to divide the marching phalanx into minimum companies of thirty-three each, and this necessitated the choice of an assistant marshals.

On motion of Captain Braun, Major Harry Evans, Captain Dal. Wilkins, Captain John A. Fox and W. C. Wall, Jr., were elected assistant marshals.

Three cheers were given with a will for Hartranft and the whole Republican ticket, and then the members proceeded to the sidewalk where they were drilled by Marshal Phelps.

The roll book may be found to-day at the City Controller's office, where names may be enrolled.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. G. Eberhart, bankrupt, Crawford; report of the Register in relation to the distribution of the proceeds of certain sales of real estate ordered.

Chauncy P. Rodgers, bankrupt, Erie; petition for discharge presented and referred to Register Woodruff.

L. D. Galligan, bankrupt, Erie; hearing on the rule on the assignee to show cause why the property mentioned in the schedule should not be allowed as exempt fixed for the 27th inst.

A. Culbertson & Sons, debtors, Washington county; report of the Register of the meeting for composition, with the resolution presented, and an order made for a meeting of the creditors on the 29th inst. to ascertain whether said resolution has been passed in the manner required by the act, and to show cause why the same should not be recorded.

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, debtor hearing on the motion for an injunction against Robert Osborn and Nathan Carrier, Jr. Continued to the 15th prox.

Alexander Dickey and John A. Dickey, bankrupts, Allegheny county; on petition and motion for an injunction, with proof of notice filed, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 23d instant, and in the meantime restraining W. G. Phillips, S. Walther & Son, O. H. P. Williams, M. W. Beltzhoover, Bartley Langfit and S. F. Connelly, assignee &c., from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

W. I. Moss, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Reports of Register on the petitions of W. K. Chapan and A. H. McCollum, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, presented and confirmed, and an order made directing the assignee to pay to said Chapan $246 72, and to A. H. McCollum $458 90, as recommended in said report.

Theodore B. Lashiers, of Crawford county, and J. G. Harris, of Clinton, filed petitions for the adjudications of themselves in bankruptcy.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett.

John F. Bennett vs. Dollar Saving's Bank. This case is being tried a second time, and will have already been printed. The bank held a mortgage upon coal lands belonging to the plaintiff, which lands were sold under foreclosure, as alleged by the defendant. The plaintiff, on the other hand, alleges that the property was sold under an arrangement with the solicitor of the bank, whereby Mr. Bennett was to receive all moneys over and above the amount of his mortgage, with interest and costs. Mr. Bennett owed the bank $16,000. The property sold for $47,000. On the first trial, Mr. Bennett got a verdict for $24,653. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment, and ordered a new trial. Messrs. Kirker and Palmer appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Marshall and Over for the defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Cannon vs. Penn Avenue Building and Loan and Homestead Association; Tilton vs. Blair; Holmes vs. Direw; McClarren vs. Pfaffenbiel; Fullerton vs. McClain *et al.*; McNally vs. Krath; Pritchard vs. Ross & Co.; Steele vs. Trunick; Weichsel vs. Taylor.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

Edward Winumb vs. John King; verdict for plaintiff for $22 84.

John Gowan vs. William Frew, administrator of the estate of James McCully.. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Garber *et al.* vs. Worcester *et al.*; Mihlstein vs. City of Pittsburgh; Van vs. Barnes; Meyer vs. Klicker *et al.*; O'Hara *et al.* vs. Kelley *et al.*; Cricks vs. Jones; Madison Iron and Mining Company vs. McKelvey & Blairs; Saussers, Dangler & Co. vs. Barr & Brother; McKinney *et al.* vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company; McClure vs. Turner.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

In the case of Henry Fisher, charged with keeping a ferocious dog, a *nolle pros.* was entered, the dog having been killed.

John Miller pleaded guilty to assault and battery, on Henry Steinwood, and was fined $25.

Joseph Campbell plead guilty to horse stealing, and was sent two years to the Workhouse.

John Bailey plead guilty to fornication and bastardy on oath of Hattie Wright, and received the usual sentence. He was acquitted of a charge of rape, preferred by the same prosecutrix.

C. A. Boucher, indicted for the larceny of a wagon, charged by James Hunter, was acquitted.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Patrick Keating, indicted for embezzlement, on oath of Ellen Keating.

A. Weigand, indicted for larceny as bailee, is on trial. Theresa Steiner is the prosecutrix.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Harbaugh; Joseph Wood; Wm. Robinson; Wm. Bushell: Abraham Kelly; Mary Starrs; John Appey, Jr., *alias* Hawthorne; Geo. Allison; James Jamison; Adam Brown; "Brick" McCloskey; Frank Dorsey, *et. al.*; Alexander McGill; August Wagner; J. J. White, (2); August Brown; Wm. McAuliff; Edward McCafferty; Philip Lindell, (3); Daniel Hazen, *et al.*; Frank Johnson; Wm. Newhausen, (2); Jacob Krobeand; John Beck, *et al.*; Wm. Sanham.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Conductors.

We are authorized to state upon the authority of a gentleman thoroughly informed in the matter, that the statements relative to the resignations and intended resignations of conductors on the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, growing out of dissatisfaction with the order in regard to new uniforms and satchels, are erroneous. There have been no resignations whatever, based upon those grounds; and no concerted action between the old conductors, whereby (as has been alleged) they are all to hand in their notices to quit at the same time. It is not known yet what course they intend to pursue, but it is not deemed probable that any considerable number of them will resign.

WATER WORKS BUSINESS.

Meeting of the Committee—Contractors to be Held to their Bond—Rising Mains.

A special meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. George Finley in the chair.

Clerk Hamilton stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of letting the contract for furnishing sixty 4-inch stop gates, as required by the Superintendent of the Water Works. The bids were then opened as follows:

Fisher, Thomas & Co., each	$13 00
Armstrong & Hutchinson, each	15 00
J. D. Thompson, each	16 00

Another bid was handed in after the first two had been read, and the Committee declined to receive it.

On motion, the contract was let to Messrs. Fisher, Thomas & Co. at $13 for each stop gate.

The resignation of Mr. John Torrence, member of Common Council from the Second ward, as a member of the Water Committee, was read and was referred to Mr. Torrence, as the Committee had no power to accept it. It must be acted upon by the branch of Councils to which the member belongs.

Mr. Harrison, from the sub-committee on reservoirs to whom was referred the difference between Engineer Morely and contractors Wray & McIlhenny in regard to the price for excavating the rock at Herron Hill reservoir, reported in favor of paying the contractors $1 25 per cubic yard. This, it will be remembered, is extra compensation, the contract price being 60 cents per yard.

The report was referred to City Attorney Bigelow for an opinion as to whether the committee has the power to allow more than the contract price.

Mr. Harrison offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be required to take proper steps to rigidly exact that section of the Water extension contract which provides a forfeiture of work not completed at times specified in the contract.

The resolution was adopted.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry was instructed to notify the Monongahela Water Company to erect fifty fire plugs in the South Side hill wards, at places already designated.

Mr. Finley offered a resolution for the laying of a four-inch pipe on Jackson street, from Frankstown avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad, but the resolution was laid over.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry presented a plan of a route for the rising mains across Negley's Run. The plan was approved and the City Attorney was directed to apply to the courts for the appointment of viewers to condemn the property of the route.

Adjourned.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Meeting of the Select Branch—The Nation Trust Company Settlement.

The Select branch of the City Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but the session was of short duration. Considerable time was spent in getting a quorum of members, and it was nearly three o'clock when success was attained. Dr. Gross occupied the chair. When the body finally got to business one or two members dropped out, so that we will name 29 as a call of the roll upon the passage of an ordinance it was found that though there were no objections a requisite number of votes was wanting.

Concurrence was had in the passage of a resolution refunding overpaid taxes to Wormser, Jonas & Co.

Mr. Aiken presented certain resolutions prepared by the city attorney, touching the matter of the settlement with the Nation Trust Company.

One of the resolutions recites the composition as agreed upon at the meeting of creditors, which was only different in form from that already approved by Councils. The other was by way of instruction to the committee appointed on examination, and approval of securities to be offered. Referred to the Finance Committee.

An ordinance from C. Gerhardt, grading, paving and curbing of Sixth street, South Side, from Bingham to Water streets, failed for want of a sufficient vote.

The Council then adjourned, being notified, however, by the chairman that a special meeting would be held on Thursday afternoon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Little Boy Run Over and Killed by a Carriage.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon an accident occurred on Fifth avenue, near Federal street, which resulted in the almost instant death of a little boy, aged about seven years, a son of Mr. H. R. Barnes, a bricklayer, residing at No. 36 Federal street. As reported to us by several persons residing in the vicinity, the little fellow was playing on the avenue, when a carriage belonging to Bradley & Bro., of Allegheny, and driven by a colored man named John Wesley Tobias, came along at a rapid rate, the horses knocking the child down and the wheels passing over his head. A gentleman who was standing within a few feet of the spot, took the boy up and carried him to Dr. Daly's office, but he died before the reaching the physician's office, probably within three minutes after the accident occurred. The boy's neck was broken and his left arm fractured.

Coroner McCallin being sick, Alderman Larkin summoned a jury and will hold an inquest at ten o'clock this morning. The driver was arrested and locked in the Central Station, where he will be detained until the matter is investigated.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Movements of Republicans in the Cities and Vicinity.

HARTRANFT clubs will be out in force on Thursday evening.

LAFAYETTE Hall will be filled to overflowing on Thursday evening.

A REPUBLICAN meeting will be held at Bakerstown to-morrow evening.

Two Hartranft clubs will be organized on the South Side during this week.

THE Allegheny Hartranft clubs will have dark brown navy caps and large capes.

ASSISTANT CONTROLLER SHERRY is active in the interest of the Hartranft club.

LYNCH raked the Fifth ward last evening. It didn't worry him a bit.

R. M. SNODGRASS, Vice President, presided at the Hartranft club meeting last evening.

YOUNG Republicans are alive to the work of the campaign and will do their whole duty.

R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq., of this city, will speak at the Morton meeting, at Lafayette Hall, on Thursday evening.

A HARTRANFT marching club has been organized in the Third ward, Allegheny, which will turn out strong.

THE uniform of the Pittsburgh Hartranft clubs will be black caps and capes, with white leather leggings.

THE drill of the Hartranft Club of Pittsburgh last night was a success. The marching phalaux promises to eclipse that of 1872.

MEMBERS of the Grand Central Colored Marching Club will meet this evening at Republican Headquarters, 88 Diamond street, for reorganization.

THE Duquesne Hartranft club will meet at the Fourth ward school-house on Wednesday evening. Young Republicans are requested to enrol themselves.

THE Republican headquarters were crowded last evening with young men wishing to join the Hartranft clubs. The roll now contains over two hundred names.

THIS EVENING the marching Phalanx of the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny will hold their first meeting for drill at the armory of King's Battery, and it is desired that all shall be present promptly.

THE roll book of the Hartranft Club may be found at the City Controller's office, where Livsy and Sherry will be pleased to meet all the comers. Two hundred uniforms are to be ready Thursday and "first come first served."

THE Pittsburgh Hartranft Club will meet again to-morrow evening at Republican headquarters for drill. They will turn out two hundred strong on Thursday evening, and, headed by the Duquesne Grey's brass band, preceed to Allegheny to escort the Allegheny clubs to Lafayette Hall.

THE Young Republicans of the Twenty-sixth ward, South Side, are to assemble on Thursday evening for the purpose of forming a marching club. The meeting will either be held in Ormond's Hall, or at the office of Deputy Mayor Hoerr of course. As this ward is largely populated with young men, it is expected there will be a large turnout.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting of colored Republican voters was held in Allegheny last Friday evening for the purpose of forming a marching club, at which Mr. B. F. Pulpress presided. Ninety names were speedily enrolled. The officers elected to complete the organization were Colonel Harrison Taylor and Major Bowie. The club will turn out in uniform on Thursday night, and make arrangements for this turnout, a meeting will be held at headquarters this evening, in Davis Hall, Park Way, Allegheny. All colored men who wish to join the ranks are requested to put in an appearance at the hall to-night, in order that uniforms may be secured for them. The club promises to be a very large one, and creditable in every way to the colored voters of the North Side.

A Distressing Casualty.

Yesterday morning a daughter of Mr. John Turney, late a member of Council from the Thirty-first ward, was handling a loaded pistol, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the head of a young lady named Jones, the daughter of a neighbor, who was visiting Miss Turney. The wound inflicted is quite serious, and it is thought will prove fatal. Both young ladies are about sixteen years of age and are warm friends.

WASHINGTON CITY AND MOUNT VERNON.

The Grand Excursion.

If the weather continues pleasant the excursion to Washington City and Mt. Vernon, over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, on Thursday morning, will be a decided success. The tickets—$9 for the round trip, including dinner and supper at Cumberland—are now on sale at the depot and Fifth avenue offices, and are finding a ready sale, while some of the best citizens residing along the line of the road, at different points between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, are also securing tickets. Everybody should purchase early. The hotels have reduced their rates to $2, $2 50 and $3 per day, and will furnish first-class accommodations, with the use of elegant parlors. The street cars run to all of the hotels, but in addition carriages and omnibuses will carry the excursionists at half rates, and carriages will be furnished to see the objects of interest at Washington at $1 50 per hour for five persons. An opportunity will be afforded the guests to visit Ford's and the National Theaters, and a "hop" at the "Arlington" is among the possibilities. The Braddocks Base Ball Club will accompany the party, the directors having voted them a vacation, and it is possible a game with the Nationals will be played on the Olympic grounds at the Capital. Every excursionist is to receive a memento of the excursion at Mt. Vernon. A gentleman who has lived in Washington City for forty years will chaperone the party about the Capital, and Captain Hollingsworth, of the steamer Arrow, will take care of the guests en route to Mt. Vernon, while Captain Hollingsworth, superintendent of the ground, will do the courtesies at the tomb of Washington.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Approaching Biennial Conference.

The Pittsburgh Branch of the American Evangelical Alliance held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association parlor. All the necessary committees of arrangement for the approaching Biennial Conference were appointed. This Conference is the *first* of its kind held by the American Alliance. Much interest was expressed in it by many of the gentlemen in attendance upon the great meeting of 1873, in New York. The programme has been prepared with care, and presents subjects of the deepest and widest interest. Among the speakers, whose attendance is already promised are some of the confessed leaders of religious opinion in our country. It is expected that opportunity will be given for free discussion upon the topics presented on the programme and discussed in the papers read. Entertainment will be provided for delegates from branch Alliances. The entire programme, with details of arrangement, will be soon announced. The conference will be held from Tuesday evening, the 26th of October, to Friday, the 29th.

PLAYING WITH FIRE ARMS.

A Little Girl Probably Fatally Shot By a Playmate.

A distressing accident that may probably prove fatal, occurred yesterday at the residence of Mr. John Turney, in the Thirty-first ward, South Side. Two children, one a daughter of Mr. Turney and the other a daughter of Mr. Janes, a neighbor, while playing happened to get a loaded revolver. While it was in the hands of the child of Mr. Turney, it was exploded, and a ball passed into the head of her playmate. A physician was immediately sent for, and all that was possible was done for the little sufferer. At last accounts she was still living, but little hopes are entertained for he recovery.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

EVENING school commenced last evening.

THE gas pipe line from the oil region to Sharpsburg is nearly completed.

THERE is talk at Sharpsburg of a double-scull contest between Messrs. Fox and James and Bright and Thompson.

AN INTERESTING sketch of the life of Gov. John F. Hartranft has been printed in neat pamphlet form for general circulation.

THE Texas editors passed through the city yesterday morning on their way home. They went by the Pan Handle route.

THE fire at No. 101 Liberty street, Sunday evening, was the result of an accident, not carelessness, as reported yesterday.

THE Governor has stopped at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday morning for breakfast, *en route* from Washington to St. Louis.

'SQUIRE MCMASTERS yesterday appointed on his police force ex-Chief of Police Irwin, in place of Andrew Harcum, resigned.

THE bridge between Sharpsburg and Etna is finished. It was erected by the Canton Bridge Company, and is a substantial iron structure.

THE Supreme Court will begin its session here on the first Monday of October. Allegheny county has one hundred and fifty cases on the list.

JOHN BAHMER has been held for a hearing by Mayor Phillips on a charge of stealing $6 20 from the till of Louis Schroder, at No. 31 Center street, Allegheny.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS has given his decision in the case of Peter P. Pfeil, of Herman Roth, the South Side butcher, for alleged cruelty in not feeding cattle. It was ten dollars fine.

A GIRL aged about fifteen years, has made information before Alderman Krehan, charging a Carson street grocer with indecent assault. The accused was held for a hearing.

HUBERT ROLL, a German gardener, residing out toward Evergreen, had his arm broken by falling from his wagon in front of Putman's produce store, on Ohio, near Chestnut street, yesterday.

SNEAK THIEVES of the meanest sort are plying their nefarious vocation in Allegheny. Yesterday one of the fraternity carried away a valuable marble door brick from No. 347 Western avenue.

JOHN JONES, a colored mendicant, started yesterday morning at nine o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue House, to walk one hundred consecutive hours without rest or sleep. There is said to be $500 up on the event.

ABOUT fifty pounds of lead and a melting pot belonging to the city were stolen last Saturday evening, from the corner of Wylie avenue and Elm street, where men had been engaged at work on the water pipes.

FRANK WOLF, driver of an express wagon, was arrested in Allegheny yesterday for refusing to stop at the Federal street crossing when a freight train was approaching. He was taken to the Mayor's office and held for a hearing.

HENRY LUFFER, a shoemaker residing in the Butcher's Run district, made an information before Alderman Chess yesterday charging Bernard Phelan, an apprentice, with the larceny of five dollars. A warrant was issued for the youth.

ABOUT fifty bottles of wine, brandy, wines, etc., was stolen from the saloon of Edward Israel, on Carson street, Sunday night. The thieves got into the cellar through a grating in the back yard, and made their exit in the same way.

WM. DELANEY, a vicious young man who lives on Wylie avenue, was yesterday sent up for twenty days, by Acting Mayor Hutton, for disorderly conduct. It appears that at the hearing that one night about two weeks ago young Delaney threw a brick at Officer Egan.

AN old lady named Elizabeth Nass is in the Allegheny City Home in a dying condition. She was found on the streets about two weeks ago, insane, and nothing can be learned concerning her home and friends. She says her son-in-law lives in the city, and his name is Robert Campbell.

AN old man, aged eighty-eight, who has for a long time been an inmate of the City Home, walked from that institution to the city yesterday, a distance of eight miles, and said he was going to make the return trip last evening. He speaks in high terms of the excellent management of the Home by Superintendent Bullock.

THE information for keeping a policy shop was sent to the Grand Jury yesterday. Among the witnesses supœnaed on Saturday was Mr. Gilson, Superintendent of the Western Union telegraph office in this city. That gentleman's appearance was necessary to bring forward the cypher dispatches sent from different points to one "Brooks."

THE will of Jacob Ewart has been filed and probated in the Register's office. The will disposes of a very large estate, the real property being equally divided among four children, and considerable personal property given to a daughter-in-law and grand-children. The will is dated the 13th of February, 1875, and George and Samuel Ewart, sons, are appointed executors.

CHAS. EMERICK'S two "penitentiary pigs," which he will exhibit at the Industrial Exposition, are still growing in weight, and will form an attractive feature in the department allotted to live stock. Their combined weight is 1,225 pounds, the heaviest weighing 625 pounds, and the lightest 600 pounds. They gain in weight about two pounds per day.

THE funeral of Isaac Long, of the firm of Verick & Long, Federal street, Allegheny, was largely attended yesterday afternoon. The Pittsburgh, Tancred and Allegheny Commanderies, Knights Templar, McFarland Lodge, I. O. O. F., accompanied by Stahle's Band, formed on Federal street, and marched to the late residence of Mr. Long, on Sherman avenue, from whence the funeral took place at half-past two o'clock. The attendance of citizens was also very large.

Sent Free.

Alex. Frothingham & Co., Bankers, 12 Wall street, New York, will send free every week a Financial Report and Price Current of the condition of all the stocks dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange, to any person who contemplates or desires to speculate. This old-established house offers facilities for speculating with an investment of money ranging from $50 to any amount, and gives small investors the same advantage as those who invest thousands of dollars. During the last month investments of $100 on many stocks have returned profits from $500 to $2,500. This seems marvellous to those unaccustomed to Wall street operations, nevertheless it is true, as substantiated by the fluctuation of prices at the Stock Exchange.

Fall Styles.

All of the latest styles in stiff felt hats at McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street. TSTU

BY TELEGRAPH.

I. O. O. F.

Session of Grand Lodge at Indianapolis—Extension of the Order in Foreign Countries—Interesting Statistics.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 20.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of the United States, convened in Grand Lodge hall, this city, at nine o'clock A. M., in annual communication, Grand Sire Durham, of Kentucky, presiding. Representatives are present from all the grand bodies of the several States and Territories, and from Canada and the Sandwich Islands. The morning session was chiefly occupied in hearing the reports of the Grand Sire, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and the appointment of the regular standing committees. The Grand Sire's report furnishes information of the order abroad and showing continued prosperity. In the German Empire lodges are being instituted at all important points. In the Republic of Switzerland a Grand Lodge has been established, with five subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction. In Peru and Chili the order is rapidly increasing. In the Sandwich Islands and Australia there has been no material change during the year.

The Grand Sire has appointed R. H. Morrison, of Michigan, a special deputy to establish the order in the United Kingdom of Great Britian. The following statistics are taken from the Grand Secretary's report, closing December 31, 1875: Number of State grand bodies, including the grand encampments and grand lodges reporting eighty-four; subordinate lodges, 5,967; subordinate encampments, 1,595; lodge members, 438,701; encampment members, 83,445.

Before the adjournment of the morning session to-day, a large amount of routine business was transacted. The following are the chairmen of the standing committees appointed by Grand Sire Durham: State of the Order—White, of New York; Judiciary—Lamberton, of Pennsylvania; Legislative—Garry, of Maryland; Financial—Loch, of Iowa; Appeals—Porter, of California; Foreign Relations—Fitzgarrel, of Virginia; Degree of Rebekah—Pompson, of Missouri; Correspondence—Barney, of Tennessee; Mileage and Per Diem—Tyson, of Georgia; Constitution—Latham, of Virginia; Petitions—Alexander, of Illinois; History of Old Fellowship—Harmon, of California; Returns—Basbee, of North Carolina; Grand Bodies Unrepresented—Livermore, of Massachusetts; Unfinished Business—Shannon, of Kansas; Miscellaneous Business—Burrows, of Mississippi.

At three o'clock the Grand Lodge was escorted to the Academy of Music by the members of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Indiana, where a formal reception was given them, addresses of welcome being made by Governor Hendricks on the part of the State, Mayor Caven for the city, Past Grand Master O. P. Morton on the part of the Odd Fellows of the city, and Past Grand Representative Colfax for the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Indiana, responded to by Grand Sire Durham and Secretary Ridgely. A grand procession, in which all the Odd Fellows of the State and large delegations from other States will participate, takes place on Wednesday.

THE GULF STORM.

Further Particulars of the Damage on Galveston Island.

NEW ORLEANS September 20.—The *Times*, from information obtained from papers and passengers, gives the following account of the storm at Galveston: To briefly summarize the disaster, a gale from the north, by Wednesday at mid-day, reached such proportions that captains of steamers accustomed for generations to traversing this portion of the gulf, deemed it best to put to sea. Almost simultaneously with this determination came the report that a shipyard at the extreme eastern end of the island had been inundated and men were fleeing for their lives. A rapidly falling barometer indicated an increase of the storm, and the waters of the gulf, which is on the south side of the island and in the rear of the city, gradually commenced to encroach. The gardens of scattered residences, skirting the beach, were soon overflowed, the water during the day reaching a depth of two feet. All day long, and during Thursday, it blew a hurricane, pushing the gulf water over the entire island and covering even the highest elevations to a depth of two feet and a-half. This ridge embraces an area of perhaps twelve blocks of buildings, extending from Mechanics street to Market street, a distance of two squares latitudinally, and from Centre street to Public Square, about six squares longitudinally. In the entire centre of the two lateral ends of the city, the water rose to a sufficient depth to float large wooden edifices, many of which are very valuable. The residency portion of the city was most affected. From Tremont street, where this section begins, for a distance of at least one mile and a half west, every grain of corn in the ground is destroyed. Domiciles are scattered promiscuously in the center of thoroughfares, many of them being jammed together. Furthertо the west, in the neighborhood of Alexander Park, where there are many small farms and a number of stylish residences, the water is reported to have reached a depth of from six to nine feet. A similar story is told of the eastern end of the island, which extends from Centre street at least a mile and a half into the business section of the city. Large stocks of goods are kept on the ground floors, and one can estimate the injury which thirty inches or sea water would involve. It is fair to presume that the earnings of an entire year will be exhausted in repairing damages. Probably vegetation has been utterly destroyed, but that the island is involved in wholesale ruin we do not apprehend.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Status of Bank of California—Full Returns for Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—There is but little news to note concerning the affairs of the Bank of California. Subscriptions to the guarantee fund to the amount to seven and a half millions. The sale of the Assaying and Refining Works to Flood and O'Brien has not been consummated. It is understood that everything is ready for the formal transfer, but